

Games for Grammar Practice

A resource book of
grammar games and
interactive activities



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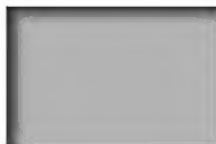
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Introduction

Games for Grammar Practice is a carefully designed selection of over forty games and activities for intensive and interactive grammar practice with basic to advanced learners of English. Because it follows closely the grammar syllabus of most EFL/ESL courses, it is a most useful complement to many course and grammar books in use today.

THE IDEAS BEHIND THE ACTIVITIES

Cooperative learning You will probably notice that, in most games, knowing the language is not the main factor that leads to winning; actually, luck, strategy and creativity play important roles. This has been done on purpose to foster a cooperative rather than competitive atmosphere, and to make sure weaker learners can also participate and win. Also, in some of the games there is no winner at all.

Teaching, not testing The activities in the book are meant to give learners an opportunity to practise and experiment with language. For this reason many of them present a lot of input while requiring relatively little production in the target structure. This encourages learners to concentrate on processing the meaning of target structures instead of pressuring them to produce such constructions before they are ready to.

Self and peer correction Our experience tells us that self and peer correction are often more effective than teacher correction in helping students to take responsibility for their own learning. Thus most of the game rules and activity procedures urge the participants to monitor their own as well as their peers' language production.

Practice The activities have been designed to make sure that learners get plenty of practice in the target structures.

Personalization There is plenty of room for learners to establish rapport with their classmates by sharing their experiences, values and beliefs.

Oral interaction All the activities are interactive to encourage learners to attend to meaning and form as they interpret and produce language.

Information gap If exchange of information is one of the basic reasons why people communicate in real life, then classroom activities should also urge learners to seek and provide information.

Task-orientation As in real life, learners will be using the information obtained from others to accomplish tasks.

Variety You will find a lot of variety as to context, activity type, type of interaction and materials, because novelty helps to sustain interest.

Enjoyment Fun and pleasure in learning are probably the strongest motivation factors. In our activities, they take the form of challenge, humour and acknowledgement of learners' creativity.

PRACTICAL TIPS

Re-using the material It is probably best to have the boards and cards laminated. However, as this may turn out to be quite expensive, you may instead photocopy the pages directly onto cardboard or paste the photocopies onto sheets of cardboard. As for the boards, another inexpensive solution is to keep them inside plastic bags.

Sorting out sets of cards This task will be much easier for you and your students if you distinguish the sets by colour. So, either photocopy the pages onto coloured sheets or draw straight lines right across or down the back of the sheets with coloured felt-tipped pens before cutting up the cards. You may also want to store them away in coloured envelopes or bags.

Substituting material In case you do not have enough counters, use coloured paper clips instead. They are easy to find and inexpensive.

Preparing for activities Read the instructions carefully and make sure you have the necessary material. Either explain or demonstrate how the game or activity works. Use L1 if necessary, especially with beginners. Note that the vocabulary lists provided in the instruction sheets reflect what we think might be new to students. Always check the boards, cards, or grids for vocabulary items, and pre-teach them if necessary.

Thanks and acknowledgements

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Games for Grammar Practice

Map of the book

KEY: B = BEGINNER; E = ELEMENTARY; P = PRE-INTERMEDIATE; I = INTERMEDIATE; U = UPPER-INTERMEDIATE; A = ADVANCED

Activity	Language focus	Activity type	Topic	Level	Time (minutes)	Page
UNIT 1 Present						
1.1 Balloon tours	Present simple of <i>be</i>	Information pool	Countries	B	10–15	8
1.2 A day at home	Present continuous	Board game	Activities done at home	E	10–20	10
1.3 Looking for a flatmate	Present simple	Interview	Habits and routines	E	20	12
1.4 Lend a hand	Present simple 3rd person singular	Problem solving	Age, occupations and hobbies	P	20	14
1.5 Time and again	Adverbials of frequency	Betting game	Activities and events	E–P	20–30	16
UNIT 2 Past						
2.1 Gotcha!	Simple past	Questions and answers	Activities and events	E	10	20
2.2 Everyday hazards	Simple past/past continuous	Story telling	Funny accidents	I	20	22
2.3 Sweet memories	<i>Used to</i>	Board game	Growing-up memories	I–U	20–30	24
UNIT 3 Present perfect and past perfect						
3.1 Around town	Present perfect simple	Board game	Recent experiences or events	I–U	20	26
3.2 Snooping around	Present perfect simple	Truth or dare	Life experiences	I–A	20–30	30
3.3 Before or after?	Past perfect simple	Card game	Causes and consequences	I–U	15–20	35
UNIT 4 Future						
4.1 What on earth...?	<i>Going to</i>	Board game	Intended actions	P–I	20	38
4.2 Make it snappy	<i>Will</i>	Card game	Unplanned decisions	P–I	10	40
UNIT 5 Mixed tenses						
5.1 Easy rider	Mixed tenses	Board game	Travelling	P	15–20	43

Map of the book

Activity	Language focus	Activity type	Topic	Level	Time (minutes)	Page
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UNIT 6 Conditional and wish constructions

6.1 Nothing's perfect!	First conditional	Simulation	Jobs	I	20	47
6.2 Watch your step!	Second conditional	Snakes and ladders	Unusual behaviour	I	20	50
6.3 Pick my good deed	Third conditional	Board game	Justifying actions	U-A	15-20	52
6.4 The wish race	Wish constructions	Grid game	Regrets and complaints	I-U	15-20	55

UNIT 7 Reported speech

7.1 Who's got my message?	Reported speech	Card game	Telephone messages	I	15-20	57
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UNIT 8 Modals

8.1 Crazy cans	Can for ability	Crazy eights	Abilities	E	10-15	60
8.2 Let's go together	Like v. would like	Find someone who	Invitations	E	10-20	62
8.3 Spinning ideas	Modals (simple)	Scattergories	Constraints and possibilities	P	15-20	66
8.4 Tough luck!	Modals (perfect)	Debate	Speculations	A	—	68

UNIT 9 Passive and causative

9.1 Something in common	Simple present and past passive	Trivia pursuit	World knowledge	E-I	15-20	71
9.2 Grown-ups!	Passive + infinitive	Discussion	Growing-up experiences	I-A	20	73
9.3 Round the clock	Causative with have	Role-play	Errands and services	I-U	20	75

UNIT 10 Questions and auxiliaries

10.1 Making friends	Wh-questions with present simple	Find someone who	Personal information	B-E	10-20	78
10.2 What's my answer?	Yes/no questions with present simple	Betting game	Open	B-E	15-20	80
10.3 All about us	Wh-questions with mixed tenses	Personal trivia	Open/personal	Any	20-30	82
10.4 Unique me	Auxiliaries too, either, so, neither	Sharing	Open/personal	E-I	10-15	84

Activity	Language focus	Activity type	Topic	Level	Time (minutes)	Page
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UNIT 11 Articles

11.1 Come one, come all	<i>a/an v. some</i>	Board game	Food	B-E	15-20	87
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UNIT 12 There and it

12.1 Pack 'n' go	<i>There be</i> in present simple	Information pool	Hotels	E	10-15	90
12.2 Rain or shine	<i>It</i> as subject	Tic-tac-toe	Weather conditions	I	10-15	92

UNIT 13 Verb forms

13.1 Verb trap	<i>To v. -ing</i>	Grid game	Open	I	15-20	94
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UNIT 14 Prepositions

14.1 The preposition contest	Prepositions of place and time	Tic-tac-toe	Open	B	15	96
14.2 You and I	Adjective + preposition	Sharing	Personality and feelings	I	15-30	98
14.3 Preposition checkers	Verb + preposition	Chinese checkers	Open	U	20	100

UNIT 15 Comparisons

15.1 How do they compare?	Comparative forms of adjectives	Dominoes	Open	I	20	104
15.2 Three of a kind	Comparative forms of quantifiers	Rummy	Common nouns	P	10-15	106

UNIT 16 Possessives

16.1 Family album	Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives	Maze	Family	B	15	109
16.2 What a mess!	Genitive -'s	Information pool	Personal belongings	E	10	112

1.1

UNIT 1 Present

Balloon tours

Language focus

Present simple of **be**
in statements and
wh-questions

Level

Beginner

Type

Information pool

Topic

Countries

Interaction

Pairs

Time

10–15 minutes

Material

Worksheets A and B

Vocabulary

Names of countries: *France, Spain, Australia, USA, Belgium, Mexico*
Wh-questions: *where, what*
Prepositions: *from, in, at*

Comments

This game provides contextualized practice with statements and wh-questions contrasting 3rd person singular and plural of *be*. Students are given a task which they can only accomplish by interacting orally with classmates, that is, by requesting and providing information, and then making decisions based on the information obtained.

Language output

A: *Where is/are (name) from?*
B: *He/she/they is/are from (country).*
A: *What hotel is/are he/she/they in?*
B: *He/she/they is/are at (hotel).*

Procedures

- 1 Before class, take copies of the worksheet and cut them in half as indicated. In class, give out worksheet A to half of the class, and worksheet B to the other half. Pair off students with worksheets A and B.
- 2 Elicit the questions and answers in **Language output** using the worksheets. If you like, write a skeleton of the dialogue on the board.
- 3 Set the situation and the task by telling your students the following: *You work for Prime Balloon Tours. The company has three balloons for tours over the city, and three tour guides: one speaks English, one speaks French, and the other speaks Spanish. Your task is to decide firstly which tourists should go in which balloon, and secondly how many hotels each guide needs to stop at to pick up tourists. Talk to your partners first to get the information you need to do the task.*
- 4 Doing the activity:
 - ▶ Without looking at each other's worksheet, students ask and answer questions and complete their respective charts.
 - ▶ When they have finished, they answer questions 1 and 2 on their worksheets, together.
 - ▶ Check their answers or decisions with the whole class.

B

Prime Balloon Tours			
TOURISTS	COUNTRY	HOTEL	
John Smith	USA	The Queen's Plaza	
Mr and Mrs Dupont			
Julio Banderas			
Marie Delon	Belgium	The Royal Inn	
Jose and Pepe Garcia	Mexico	The Palace	
Kathy and Fred Brown			

1 In which balloon should the tourists go? Write the names of the tourists under the appropriate balloon.



2 How many hotels does each guide need to stop at to pick up tourists?

A

Prime Balloon Tours			
TOURISTS	COUNTRY	HOTEL	
John Smith			
Mr and Mrs Dupont	France	The Royal Inn	
Julio Banderas	Spain	The Palace	
Marie Delon			
Jose and Pepe Garcia			
Kathy and Fred Brown	Australia	The Bridge House	

1 In which balloon should the tourists go? Write the names of the tourists under the appropriate balloon.



2 How many hotels does each guide need to stop at to pick up tourists?

1.2

UNIT 1 Present

A day at home

Language focus

Present continuous in statements and questions

Level

Elementary

Type

Board game

Topic

Activities done at home

Interaction

Pairs

Time

10–20 minutes

Material

Board (one per pair),
counters (four per
student)

Vocabulary

Parts of the house: *bathroom, bedroom, backyard, dining room, garden, basement, kitchen, attic, living room*

Verbs: referring to activities associated with the various parts of the house

Comments

Adapted from *Achi*, an African game which resembles tic-tac-toe but also incorporates movement, this game is designed for intensive practice with the present continuous in wh-questions and statements to describe ongoing activities. Because it provides a unified context, learners can integrate grammar and vocabulary practice. Winning the game requires language accuracy, creativity and strategic skill.

Language output

A: *What are you doing in the kitchen/backyard?*

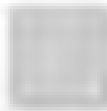
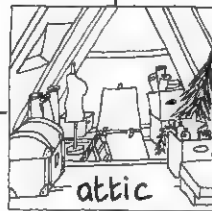
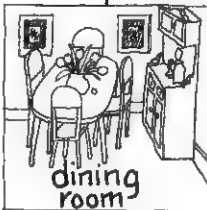
B: *I'm doing the dishes/washing the dog.*

Procedures

- 1 Pair off students, and give out the material. **Note:** If you don't have enough counters, cut out the black and white squares below the board, and use them instead.
- 2 Go over the parts of the house shown on the board, and elicit activities that might be done in each part. If you wish, write the vocabulary on the blackboard. Model the target language shown in **Language output**, and demonstrate the game a couple of times.
- 3 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Objective of the game: align one's counters in a horizontal, vertical or diagonal row of three.
 - ▶ The game begins with student B choosing the spot where he or she wants to place a counter. Then student A asks an appropriate question, as shown in **Language output**. If student B gives an appropriate and correct answer, he or she may place the counter in the chosen spot. Otherwise, no counter goes on the board.
 - ▶ Players take turns doing this until one of them forms a row of three with his or her counters, or until all the counters have been placed on the board.
 - ▶ If no one has formed a row of three and all the counters have been placed on the board, players can once more attempt to form such a row by moving their counters along the lines into the empty spots, one at a time, and interacting as shown above. **Note:** They are not allowed to repeat an answer that has already been given.
 - ▶ The game ends when either one manages to form a horizontal, vertical or diagonal row with his or her counters. As this game depends a lot on the players' strategic skills, it may last anything from two to five minutes. Let them play several times for further practice.

Variations

- 1 To practise vocabulary related to other activities, replace the parts of the house on the board with other places, e.g. *bank, school, petrol station, post office*, etc.
- 2 For practice with the various persons and subject-verb agreement, use the spare counters and write on them: *Your mother / You / Your sisters / Your grandpa* etc. The language output will then change to, e.g. *What's your mother doing in the kitchen? She's feeding the cats.*



1.3

UNIT 1 Present

Looking for a flatmate

Language focus

Present simple in statements and questions

Level

Elementary

Type

Interview

Topic

Habits and routines

Interaction

Pairs

Time

20 minutes

Material

Worksheet (one per student)

Vocabulary

Verbs: *have, cook, get up, take, go, get back, do*

Nouns: *pet, car, hobbies, shower, work, home, dinner, evening, activities, weekend*

Comments

In this activity, students will have intensive controlled practice with the simple present in statements and questions involving the 2nd person singular, plus statements in the 3rd person singular. This is an excellent opportunity for elementary students to get to know one another and talk about themselves while interacting to accomplish the task proposed.

Language output

Phase I A: *Do you have a pet?*

B: *Yes, I do. I have a turtle.*

A: *What time do you get up?*

B: *I usually get up at 7:00.*

Phase II T: *Who do you prefer as a flatmate?*

St: *I prefer (name).*

T: *Why?*

St: *Because he / she cooks / doesn't have a pet.*

Procedures

Phase I

- 1 Introduce the topic of sharing rooms or flats. Elicit problems that people might have, and what it is important to check before choosing a flatmate.
- 2 Set the context and the task by telling students: *You are looking for a flatmate. You are going to interview two friends to decide who will be your flatmate.*
- 3 Hand out the worksheets, and elicit the questions associated with the cues given. Emphasize the correct use of the auxiliary *do*. Encourage students to come up with other questions that are important to them and allow them to omit any questions they do not consider important.
- 4 Doing the activity:
 - ▶ Individually, students complete the first column of the chart with information about themselves.
 - ▶ In pairs, students ask and answer questions to complete the second column.
 - ▶ Students switch pairs, and repeat this last procedure to fill out the third column.
 - ▶ Give students a few minutes to decide who they prefer as a flatmate and why.

Phase II

- 1 With the whole class, elicit some of your students' choices and reasons. Use this opportunity to introduce the 3rd person singular s ending in statements.
- 2 Have students report their choices and reasons to the class.



Facts



have a pet

have a car



have any hobbies



cook



You

Student A

Student B

Daily routine



get up



take a shower



go to work



get back home



have dinner

evening activities

weekend activities

You

Student A

Student B

1.4

UNIT 1 Present

Lend a hand

Language focus

Present simple 3rd person singular in statements and questions

Level

Pre-intermediate

Type

Problem solving

Topic

Age, occupations and hobbies

Interaction

Pairs

Time

20 minutes

Material

Worksheets A and B

Vocabulary

Professions: *reporter, cook, farmer, teacher*

Activities: *cook the meals, wash the dishes, clean the bathrooms, take care of the little kids, entertain the teenagers, give swimming lessons, look after the horses, take care of the garden*

Hobbies: *(go) swimming, (do) gardening, (go) horseback riding, (do) handicraft*

Comments

This contextualized and task-oriented information gap activity asks learners to collect information and make decisions while providing them with an opportunity to practise asking and answering questions involving the present simple 3rd person singular. It can also be used to introduce or review collocations such as *go swimming*, and some phrasal verbs, e.g. *look after*.

Language output

A: *How old is Sharon Miles?*

B: *She's 28*

A: *What does she do?*

B: *She's a reporter*

A: *Where does she work?*

B: *She works at/for MTV*

A: *What does she do in her free time?*

B: *She goes swimming.*

Procedures

Phase I

- 1 Before class, take copies of the worksheet and cut them in half as indicated. In class, hand out worksheet A to half of the class, and worksheet B to the other half.
- 2 Set the context and the task by telling the class: *You are organizers of a summer camp for homeless children. You have a list of volunteers. Your task is to decide what you are going to do and what the volunteers are each going to do.*
- 3 Individually, students read the list of chores and write their names next to the two chores they want to do.
- 4 Pair off students with worksheets A and B to find out what their partners want to do. Write *What do you want to do? I want to ...* on the board if necessary. In case of conflicting interests, let them sort it out with whatever language they can use.


Phase II

- 1 Using the worksheets, elicit the questions and answers in **Language output** above.
- 2 In pairs, students get from their partners the missing information on the volunteers.
- 3 Students then decide, in pairs and together, what the best chores are for each volunteer.
- 4 If you wish, regroup students so they can report on and discuss their decisions with other peers.

B

Tasks	Who?
cook the meals	
wash the dishes	
clean the bathrooms	
take care of the little kids	
entertain the teenagers	
give swimming lessons	
look after the horses	
take care of the garden	

	<p>Lend a hand Help us help our children</p> <p>Name: Phil Lee Category: Volunteer Age: 28 Job: cook Place of Work: Mr Chow's Hobbies: gardening</p>
---	---

	<p>Lend a hand Help us help our children</p> <p>Name: Sharon Miles Category: Volunteer Age: 28 Job: cook Place of Work: Mr Chow's Hobbies: gardening</p>
---	---

	<p>Lend a hand Help us help our children</p> <p>Name: Sergei Seibel Category: Volunteer Age: 28 Job: cook Place of Work: Mr Chow's Hobbies: gardening</p>
---	--


	<p>Lend a hand Help us help our children</p> <p>Name: Maria Fernandez Category: Volunteer Age: 33 Job: teacher Place of Work: Kinnelon High Hobbies: handcraft</p>
---	---

A

Tasks	Who?
cook the meals	
wash the dishes	
clean the bathrooms	
take care of the little kids	
entertain the teenagers	
give swimming lessons	
look after the horses	
take care of the garden	

	<p>Lend a hand Help us help our children</p> <p>Name: Phil Lee Category: Volunteer Age: 28 Job: cook Place of Work: Mr Chow's Hobbies: gardening</p>
---	---

	<p>Lend a hand Help us help our children</p> <p>Name: Sharon Miles Category: Volunteer Age: 28 Job: Reporter Place of Work: MTV Hobbies: swimming</p>
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	<p>Lend a hand Help us help our children</p> <p>Name: Sergei Seibel Category: Volunteer Age: 28 Job: farmer Place of Work: Sunny Farm Hobbies: horse riding</p>
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	<p>Lend a hand Help us help our children</p> <p>Name: Maria Fernandez Category: Volunteer Age: 33 Job: teacher Place of Work: Kinnelon High Hobbies: handcraft</p>
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1.5

UNIT 1 Present

Time and again

Language focus

Adverbials of frequency

Level

Elementary or pre-intermediate

Type

Betting game

Topic

Activities and events

Interaction

Groups of three or four

Time

20–30 minutes

Material

Two sets of cards per group

Vocabulary

Activities: Any activity students can think of for a given picture, e.g. picture 1 may generate, *go swimming, swim in the sea/a lake/a river, swim across the English Channel*, etc.

Adverbials of frequency: *every day, more than once a day, quite often, almost every day, about once a week, sometimes, a couple of times a month, once or twice a year, not very often, hardly ever, seldom, never*

Comments

This game gives learners an opportunity to practise asking questions with *how often*, and answering them with adverbials of frequency, while using a lot of vocabulary related to general activities and events. It is quite challenging and fun in that players must be able to anticipate their opponents' answers in order to lay down their cards and win the game. That means knowing their classmates well and being able to use the picture prompts creatively.

Language output

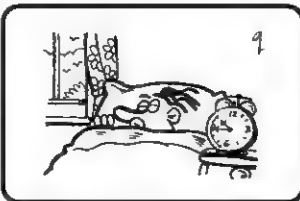
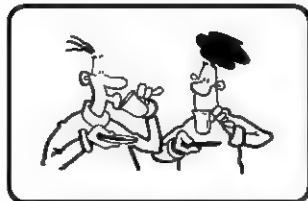
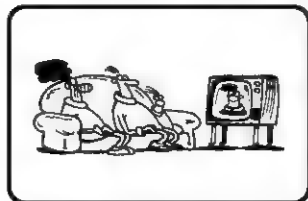
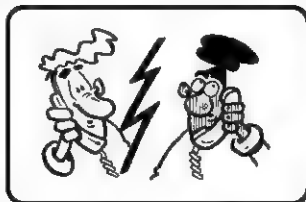
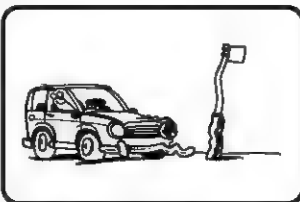
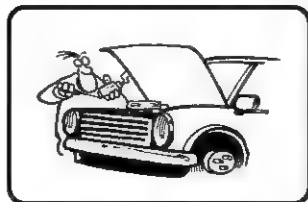
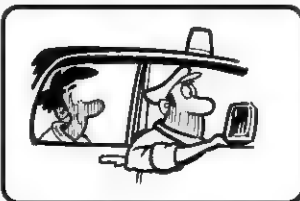
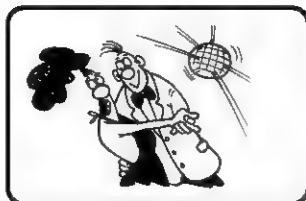
A: *How often do you do your homework?*

B: *I seldom do my homework.*

Procedures

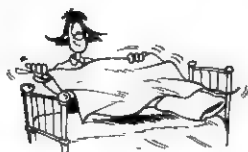
- Before class, cut out one set of picture cards and one set of frequency cards for each group.
- Elicit and model the language in **Language output** several times to make sure students are able to formulate the questions and use the adverbials of frequency.
- Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- Demonstrate being student A, using different adverbials. Show them how they can use the picture prompts creatively to generate the adverbials they want, e.g. *How often do you go to the beach in the summer? About once a week. How often does your grandmother wear a bikini on the beach? Never.* Note that some of the adverbial cards are quite specific, e.g. *once or twice a year*, while others are underspecified, e.g. *often*. This will encourage discussion and help learners understand that the meaning of some adverbials of frequency may vary according to the activity they refer to, e.g. *often* in *I often catch a cold* (perhaps several times a year) and *I often have a holiday in the Bahamas* (perhaps once every two years).
- Playing the game.
 - Players shuffle the picture cards and place them face down in the middle. Then, they shuffle the frequency cards and deal them out evenly.
 - The first player turns up a picture card from the pile and decides (a) which one of his or her frequency cards to use, and (b) who the 'How often?' question will be directed to. The question must involve the picture on the picture card that the player has just picked from the pile, and the purpose is to get an answer containing the adverbial on the selected adverbial card.
 - The player then formulates the question. If the respondent uses the adverbial on the selected frequency card or some other adverbial that the group accepts as being equivalent, then the first player may discard it. Otherwise, he or she keeps the card without showing it to the group.
 - The first player to get rid of all of his or her cards wins the game.

Picture cards



1.5 Time and again

Picture cards



Frequency cards

every day

more than
once a day

quite often

almost every day

about once
a week

sometimes

a couple of
times a month

once or twice
a year

not very often

hardly ever

seldom

never

2.1

UNIT 2 Past

Gotcha!

Simple past of regular and irregular verbs

Level

Elementary

Type

Questions and answers

Activities and events

Interaction

Pairs

10 minutes

Worksheets A and B, dice
(two per pair)

Vocabulary

Verbs: *meet, buy, see, arrive, go, celebrate, eat, do, get up, come, visit, brush, read, talk, have, spend, leave, wash, wear, give*

Comments

The objective of this game is to give learners plenty of *wh*-questions in the simple past as input, plus an opportunity to practise the simple past of regular and irregular verbs in statements. Even though it is quite controlled, this activity urges learners to talk about themselves, and to monitor their own language as well as their peers, as they can only score with accurate answers.

Language output

A: *Where did you spend your last holiday?*

B: *I spent my last holiday on my uncle's farm*

Procedures

























- 1 Before class, take copies of the worksheet and cut them in half as indicated
- 2 Elicit and model the language output by asking students several *wh*-questions in the simple past and requiring their answers to be correct, especially with regard to verb form.
- 3 Hand out worksheet A to half of the class, and worksheet B to the other half. Pair off students with worksheets A and B, and give two dice to each pair
- 4 Playing the game:
 - ▶ The game begins with student B casting the dice and adding the numbers rolled. Then student A asks the question that corresponds to that total on his or her own worksheet. For example, if B rolls the dice and they total 8, student A asks question 8 on his or her worksheet, which is: *Where did you spend your last holiday?*
 - ▶ If student B answers correctly, he or she blasts that question from student A's worksheet. Otherwise, that question remains active and can be asked again at some other turn, depending on the dice. In other words, because incorrect answers are rejected rather than corrected immediately, players are given an opportunity for self-correction at some other point in the game.
 - ▶ Players take turns doing this. The first player to blast all of the opponents' questions wins the game.

Variations

If you want students to practise formulating the questions rather than just reading them, replace the questions on the worksheets with cues.

Note on material

If you are short of dice, hand out one to each pair and have them roll it twice.

 Where did you spend your last holiday?	 What did you wear to school/work yesterday?	 What did you give your mother for Christmas?	 How did you go home yesterday?
 Who did you talk with last night?	 What did you have for breakfast last Sunday?	 When did you last wash your hair?	 What time did you leave home this morning?
 What did you do last weekend?	 What did you read last weekend?	 How many times did you brush your teeth yesterday?	 What did you do last weekend?
✂			
 Where did you meet your best friend?	 What did you buy last week?	 When did you first see the sea?	 What time did you arrive home last Saturday?
 Who did you visit last weekend?	 How many times did you go to the movies last month?	 Where did you celebrate your last birthday?	 What did you eat last night?
 What did you do yesterday?	 What time did you get up this morning?	 How did you come here today?	 B

2.2

UNIT 2 Past

Everyday hazards

Language focus

Simple past and past continuous

Level

Intermediate

Type

Story telling

Topic

Funny accidents

Interaction

Groups of three or four

Time

20 minutes

Material

Set of cards
(one per group)

Vocabulary

Verbs: *hang around, walk into, look at, light, ride, fall into, run over, go too fast, lean over*

Nouns: *maped, pathole, traffic officer, bike, jogger, ducks, pond, rail*

Comments

In this activity learners will be practising the simple past and past continuous as well as some phrasal verbs, as they compose story lines with the bits of information given. Unlike many other storytelling activities, there is no fixed story line in this case. Learners are free to link the circumstances and events in any logical way they wish in order to create meaning.

Language output





Fiona was hanging around in the mall last Saturday. She suddenly walked into a huge Christmas tree right in the middle of a hall, knocking down the tree and decorations, because she was looking at two people fighting and didn't see where she was going. She quickly picked up the tree, and pretended to be the mall's decorator, because she felt everyone was looking at her.

Procedures

- 1 Before class, cut out one set of cards for every group of three or four students.
- 2 Begin to model the language by telling your class a funny accident you have had, similar to the one in **Language output**, drawing attention to the simple past and past continuous forms in your story. Then get a couple of students to tell their stories, and explore the details with questions, while encouraging the use of the correct verb forms.
- 3 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 4 Doing the activity:
 - ▶ Players shuffle the cards and deal them out evenly.
 - ▶ Players take turns laying down their cards, one at a time, in the centre of the table to compose four story lines. The stories belong to the entire group, that is, everyone may compose and change them.
 - ▶ Rules of the game:
 - Players may only begin a story line if they have a character card to lay down.
 - They may add cards to any existing stories on the table provided that the stories continue to make sense.
 - They may change the sequence of cards within any story line or move cards from one story to another in order to accommodate new cards.
 - The player who wants to lay down a So ... The end card will have to invent its content, that is, the end of the story. This may be done at any time during the game, and other players may continue inserting other cards in the middle of the story, but they may not change its ending.
 - If a player cannot lay down any of his or her cards, he or she says I pass.
 - ▶ The winner is the first player to get rid of all of his or her cards.

Follow-up

Groups choose their favourite story and tell it to the rest of the class.

<p>Fiona</p> 	<p>in the mall</p>	<p>hanging around</p>	<p>walked into a huge Christmas tree</p>	<p>looking at two people fighting</p>	<p>So ... The End</p>
<p>Tina</p> 	<p>in the street</p>	<p>riding a moped</p>	<p>fell into a pothole</p>	<p>looking at a good-looking traffic officer</p>	<p>So ... The End</p>
<p>Dan</p> 	<p>in a park</p>	<p>riding a bike</p>	<p>ran over a jogger</p>	<p>going too fast</p>	<p>So ... The End</p>
<p>Brad</p> 	<p>at the zoo</p>	<p>looking at the ducks</p>	<p>fell into the pond</p>	<p>leaning over the rail</p>	<p>So ... The End</p>

2.3

UNIT 2 Past

Sweet memories

Language focus

Used to

Level

**Intermediate or
upper-intermediate**

Type

Board game

Topic

Growing-up memories

Interaction

Groups of two to six

Time

20–30 minutes

Material

**Board and dice (one per
group), counters (one per
student)**

Vocabulary

Verbs: *grow up, fall down, break, fight with, fail, go on a trip, have a date*

Nouns: *childhood memory, toy, tree house, pet, (school) subject, complaints, idol, hero, date, curfew, school dance*

Comments

This game provides a lot of input and intensive practice with a wide range of verbs in the simple past and habitual past with *used to*. Because the subject of childhood and teenage memories is so close to everyone's heart, the game promotes a lot of conversation and better student rapport. As such, it should be reserved for the more communicative end of the lesson and used for fluency building.

Language output

A: *Who did you use to fight with when you were a teenager?*

B: *I used to fight a lot with my sister.*

A: *Why?*

B: *Well, because she used to borrow my clothes without asking me first.*

A: *And who used to win?*

B: *She did, because my mother was always on her side.*

Procedures


- 1 Prepare questions related to childhood and teenage experiences. Ask one at a time, elicit answers from the class, and continue the conversation from there, as shown in **Language output**. Draw students' attention to the meaning and use of *used to*, and contrast it with the simple past if necessary.
- 2 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 3 Playing the game.
 - ▶ Players place their counters at the starting point (symbol of birth: the stork) on the board.
 - ▶ They take turns casting the dice and moving along the board accordingly.
 - ▶ Whenever a player lands on a square with a question in it, someone in the group asks him or her that question, and the player answers. The group should then explore the topic with further questions, answers, comments, etc. Encourage the appropriate use of the simple past and *used to*.
 - ▶ Whenever a player lands on one of the squares containing happy or unhappy events of life, he or she must follow the instructions in them.
 - ▶ The first player to get to (but not beyond) the finishing point (symbol of graduation: the mortarboard) wins the game.


Variations

- 1 If you are teaching teenagers, change the questions so as to suit their young age.
- 2 If you want to let your students decide what to talk about and formulate the questions themselves, replace the questions on the board with prompts, e.g. *GROW UP, SCHOOL, TOYS, GAMES, DATING, MOTHER, BROTHERS & SISTERS*, etc.

Note on class size


If students are playing in pairs or groups of three, use coins instead of dice. That way they will move either one square (heads) or two squares (tails), and have more opportunities to talk.

1  Where did you grow up? What was it like there?

2  What kind of place did you use to live in?

3 You fall down and break your arm. Move back 2 squares.

4 What is your favourite childhood memory?

5  What used to be your favourite toy?

6 Your father builds you a tree house. Play again.

7 What did you use to do in your school holidays?

8 Did you use to have a pet? What? If not, did you want one?

9 Who did you use to fight with? Who did you use to play with?

10 Who used to be your favourite relative? Why?

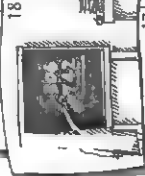
11 You learn to ride a bicycle. Move forward 2 squares.

12 Did you use to be a good student? What was your favourite subject?

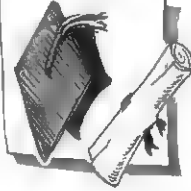
13 You used to ride a bicycle. Move forward 2 squares.

14 What complaints did your mother use to have about you?

15 How often did you use to spend the night at friends'?

16  What used to be your biggest problem?

17 What used to be your biggest dream?

18  You don't have a date for the school dance. Miss a turn.

19 What used to be your favourite place to be alone in?

20 What did you use to love doing? What did you hate doing?


21 You fail your maths test. Miss a turn.

22 Who used to be your idol or hero?

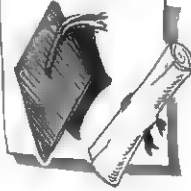
23 What did you use to do at weekends?

24 You go on your first trip with your friends. Play again.


25 Who was your first date? How did it go?


26  Did you use to be your idol or hero?


27 What did you use to love doing? What did you hate doing?


28  What used to be your biggest dream?


29 What used to be your biggest problem?


30  What used to be your favourite place to be alone in?


31  What used to be your biggest problem?


32  What used to be your biggest dream?


33  What used to be your biggest problem?


34  What used to be your biggest dream?


35  What used to be your biggest problem?

36  What used to be your biggest dream?

37  What used to be your biggest problem?

38  What used to be your biggest dream?

39  What used to be your biggest problem?

40  What used to be your biggest dream?

3.1

Around town

Present perfect simple

Intermediate or
upper-intermediate

Board game

Recent experiences or
events

Groups of two to six

20 minutes

Board, set of cards, and
dice (one per group),
counters (one per student)

Vocabulary

Mostly prompted by pictures

Words and expressions on situation cards: *run out of*, *absent-minded*, *spilled*, *tough luck*, *gone through a red light*, *fine*

Comments

This game has been designed to relate past events with present results, and to provide much-needed practice of the present perfect simple to express such relationships. The activity is fun in that it stimulates learners' imagination and acknowledges their individual contributions.

Language output

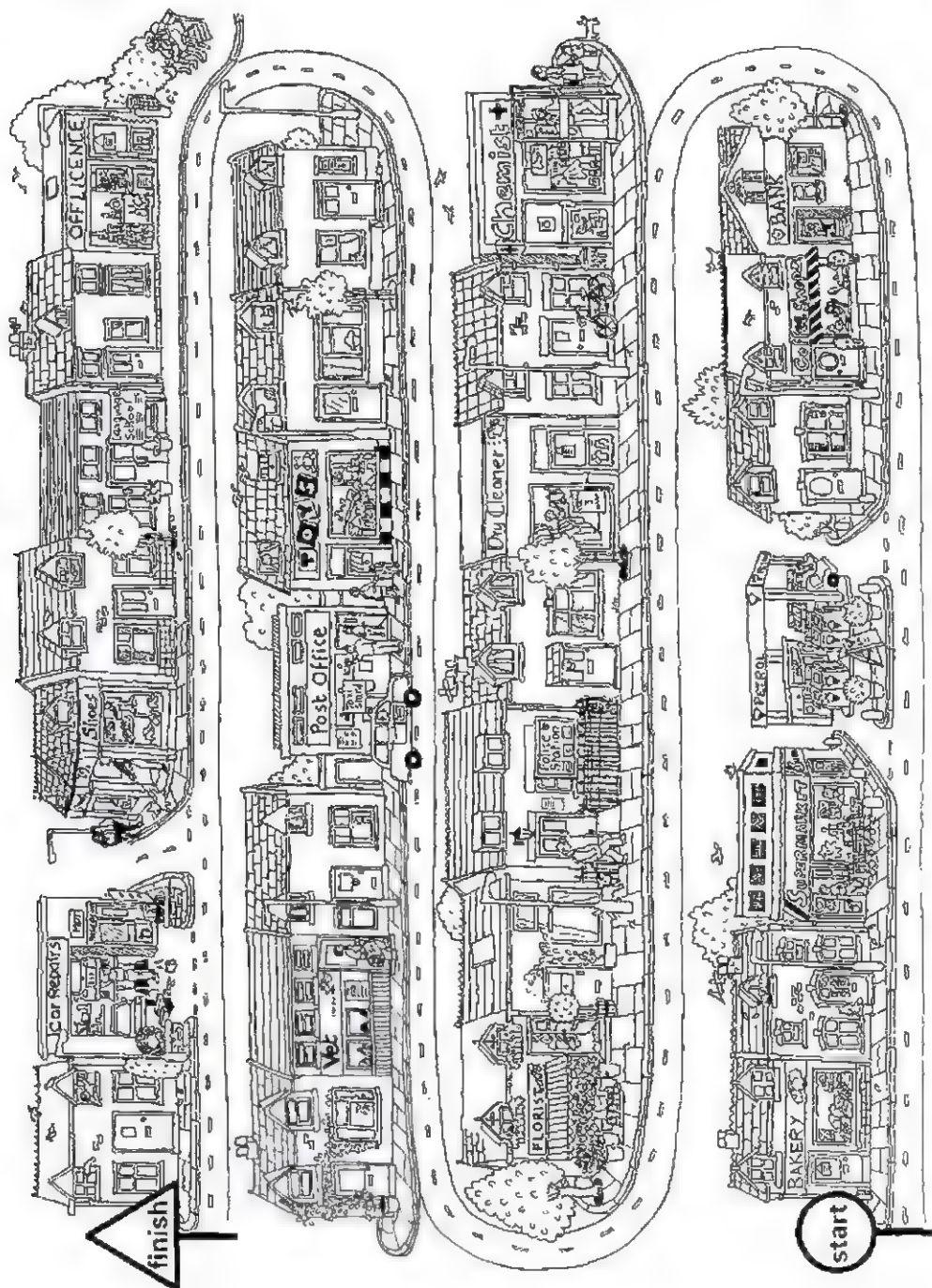
A: *What's happened to Bill?*B: *He's flat broke/depressed.*A: *Why/How come?*B: *Because he has lost all his money in the stock market.*A: *Gee, that's too bad. What's he going to do now?*B: *I don't know. Never buy stocks again, I guess.*

Procedures

- 1 Before class, cut out one set of cards for each group.
- 2 Write *Bill* is depressed on the board. Elicit possible causes and write them to the left of the sentence, drawing students' attention to the use of the present perfect simple, e.g. *He has lost his job*; *His girlfriend has left him*, etc. Then elicit plausible future actions that Bill might take. Model the target language with several students.
- 3 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 4 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Players place their counters at START, shuffle the cards and place them face down on the table. There are two kinds of cards. The picture cards depict present results which students must interpret (e.g. *Maria is very happy*) and think of causes for, using the present perfect simple (e.g. *She has been promoted to vice-president*). The situation cards, on the other hand, provide input on the present perfect simple, plus the luck element in the game, for they contain situations and instructions that may lead the player back to the beginning of the board or toss him or her closer to the FINISH point.
 - ▶ The first player casts the dice and moves his or her counter accordingly. If it lands on a shop, nothing happens, but if it lands on a house, the player picks a card and turns it face up so everyone can see what is happening inside the house. If it is a picture card, the person to the left of the player begins interaction with him or her as shown in **Language output**. On the other hand, if it is a situation card, the player simply reads it aloud and follows the instructions on it.
 - ▶ Players take turns proceeding in this way. The first player to get to (but not beyond) the FINISH point wins the game.

Note on group size

If students are playing in pairs or groups of three, use coins instead of dice. That way they will move one square (heads) or two squares (tails), and get more practice.



3.1 Around town

Bill



Jeff



Jessica



Maria



Ted



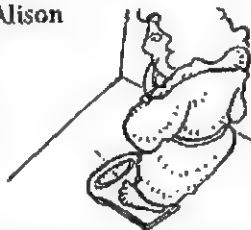
Rosie



Andrew



Alison



Daniel and Bob



Jane



Alex



John



Susie



Kevin



Ella and Kate



Nick



Wendy



Joel



Vicky



Liz



Anne



**You've run out of petrol.
How can you be so
absent-minded?
Go to the nearest
petrol station.**

**You haven't eaten
anything all day.
Aren't you hungry?
Go to the coffee shop
for a sandwich.**

**You have spilled
coffee all over your
new jacket. Take it
to the dry cleaner's.**

**Your sister has just had
a baby. How about
getting her some
flowers? Go to
the florist.**

**Tough luck! You've
just missed the bus.
Go to the taxi stand in
front of the post office.**

**You have just gone
through a red light.
What a shame!
Go to the bank
and pay the fine.**

**Your cat has fallen
off the roof again.
You'd better take it to
the vet to make sure
everything is OK.**

**Don't forget you've
invited friends over for
dinner. Go to the
supermarket and get
something for dessert.**

**You haven't talked to
your mother today. She
must be worried! There
is a pay phone just
outside the chemist.**

3.2

Snooping around

Present perfect simple
with ever

Intermediate to advanced

Truth or dare

Life experiences

Groups of two to six

20–30 minutes

Board, set of cards, dice
(one per group), counters
(one per student)

Vocabulary

Words and expressions: *dangerous sports, act on stage, fancy dress party, fail, contest, raffle, mugged, make a silly mistake, have a crush on, tear out, get blind drunk, sneak away, jump a queue, personal ad, make a hoax call, cheat, search through, belongings, date, naked, flirt, forge, peep through, keyhole, bribe, fortune teller.*

Comments

The purpose here is to provide plenty of input on the present perfect simple + ever, to get learners to understand how this tense contrasts with the simple past, and to practise a lot with both. Despite the initial controlled prompt, the activity invites learners to share life experiences and is therefore excellent for generating conversation and building fluency.

Language output

A: Have you ever been to a fortune teller?

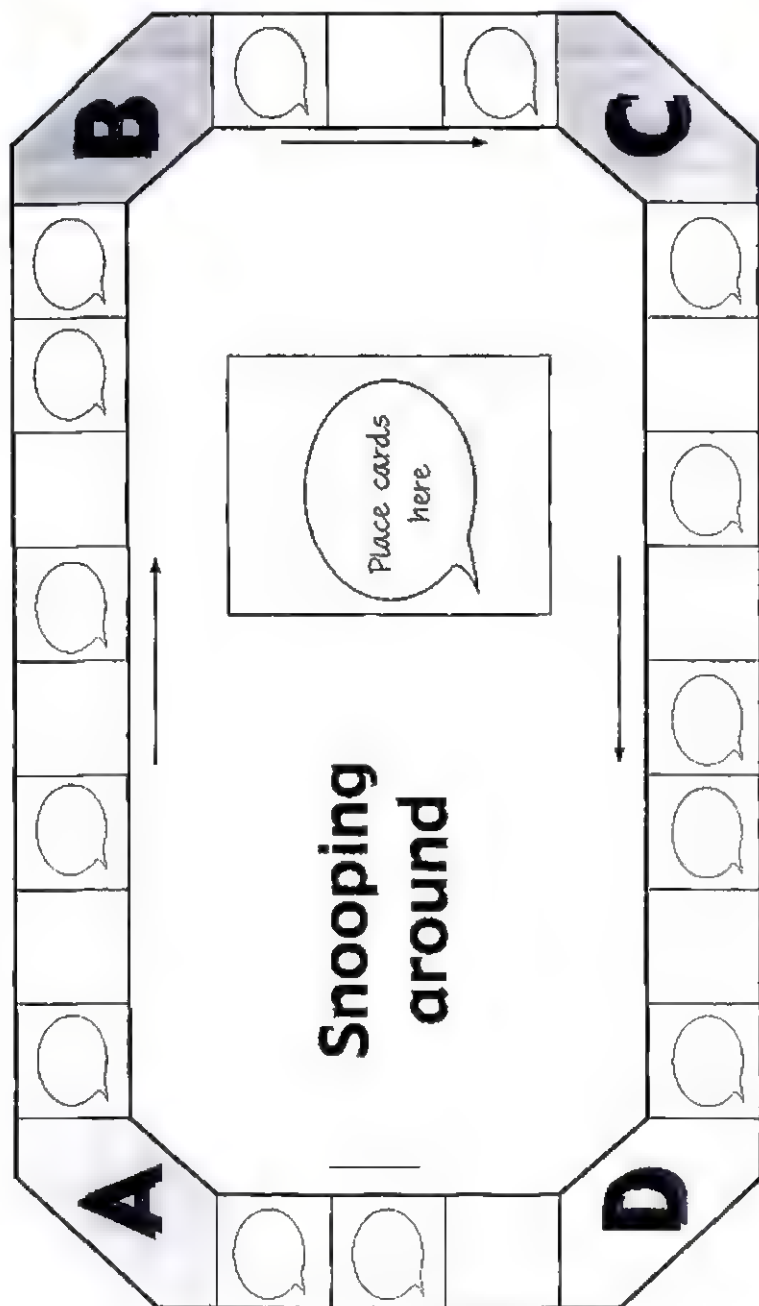
B: Yes, I have.

A: Why did you go there?

B: Well, I wanted to know when I would find a girlfriend.

Procedures

- 1 This game includes three sets of cards, marked 1 to 3, containing questions graded from the least to the most controversial. So, look through them and pick the set or the cards that best suit(s) your students' age and culture. Then, cut out one set of 14 or more cards for each group.
- 2 Model the language by asking your class *Have you ever ...?* questions and developing conversation from there. The aim is to point out the use of the present perfect simple versus the simple past.
- 3 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 4 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Players shuffle the cards, place them face down in the centre of the board, and distribute their counters among the four corners.
 - ▶ They take turns casting the dice and moving their counters accordingly as indicated by the arrows. Whenever a player lands on a balloon, he or she wins the right to pick a card and ask anyone in the group the 'nosy' question on it, plus one other related question to satisfy his or her curiosity.
 - ▶ The winner is the first player to get back to his or her starting corner. Alternatively, you may let them play for as long as they like or until you think they have had enough practice.



3.2 Snooping around

Cards 1

Have you ever eaten anything usually considered strange?	Have you ever fallen asleep at a party?	Have you ever tried any dangerous sports?
Have you ever acted on stage?	Have you ever written a poem?	Have you ever gone to a fancy dress party?
Have you ever failed a course or important test?	Have you ever done volunteer work?	Have you ever lost your documents?
Have you ever missed a plane?	Have you ever made a major change in your life?	Have you ever written to a newspaper or magazine?
Have you ever won anything in a contest or raffle?	Have you ever found anything valuable?	Have you ever been robbed or mugged?

Cards 2

Have you ever made a really silly mistake?	Have you ever followed anybody?	Have you ever borrowed anybody's clothes without asking?
Have you ever had a crush on a teacher?	Have you ever torn out pages of somebody's book or magazine?	Have you ever been blind drunk?
Have you ever broken anything and just sneaked away?	Have you ever jumped a queue?	Have you ever lied about your age?
Have you ever written an anonymous letter?	Have you ever replied to a personal ad in a newspaper?	Have you ever written a love letter to anyone?
Have you ever taken anything from a hotel?	Have you ever gone to a party without being invited?	Have you ever made a hoax call?

3.2 Snooping around

Cards 3

Have you ever
stolen anything
from a shop?

Have you
ever received too
much change and
kept it?

Have you ever
cheated in an
exam?

Have you ever
secretly searched
through somebody's
belongings?

Have you ever lied
to your parents?

Have you ever
dated more than
one person at the
same time?

Have you ever
gone swimming
naked?

Have you ever
flirted with a
friend's date?

Have you ever
forged somebody's
signature?

Have you ever
opened somebody's
mail?

Have you ever
written on a
bathroom wall?

Have you ever
changed prices
in a shop?

Have you ever
peeped through
a keyhole?

Have you ever
tried to bribe
anybody?

Have you ever
been to a
fortune teller?

3.3

UNIT 3 Present perfect and past perfect

Before or after?

Language focus

Past perfect simple

Level

Intermediate or
upper-intermediate

Type

Card game

Topic

Causes and consequences

Interaction

Groups of four or five

Time

15–20 minutes

Material

Two sets of cards per
group

Vocabulary

Conjunctions: *as, since, because, so*

Words and expressions: *be fired, fail, flat broke, know your way around, fall asleep, oversleep, miss class, overdraw*

Comments

This game offers plenty of input contrasting the past perfect simple and the simple past. There are visual clues as to the relation between these two tenses and the order of events on a time line in cause-and-effect statements. The activity focuses on both meaning and form, while encouraging learners to monitor their peers and negotiate group consensus.

Language output

As/since/because I hadn't slept all night, I was very tired.

I was very tired because I hadn't slept all night

I was very tired, so I fell asleep.

Procedures

- 1 Before class, cut out one set of situation cards and one set of causes-and-consequences cards for each group.
- 2 Model the language by writing *I had a fight with my sister last month* on the board. Elicit possible causes, e.g. *She had borrowed my bike and scratched it* and list them on the left. Elicit possible consequences or effects, e.g. *I didn't talk to her for three days* and list these on the right. Have students combine the ideas into compound sentences with the right conjunctions, paying attention to the use of simple past and past perfect simple.
- 3 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 4 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Players shuffle the situation cards and place them face down on the table. Then, they shuffle the causes-and-consequences cards and deal these out evenly.
 - ▶ One player turns up a situation card. Whoever is holding a card expressing a plausible cause or consequence for that situation may place it, accordingly, to the left or right of the situation card, and connects the ideas with the right conjunction.
 - ▶ The group then decides whether the connection is plausible or not. If it is, the card placed on the table is considered discarded; if not, the player must take it back.
 - ▶ For any given situation, all players may discard as many cards as they like, provided the connections are plausible.
 - ▶ The first player to get rid of all of his or her cards wins the game.

Note on language

You may want to point out to your students that, in spoken language, it is more common to invert the clauses when the conjunction *because* is used, e.g. *I was very tired because I hadn't slept all night* but the verb forms and meaning remain unchanged.

3.3 Before or after?

situation cards

I was
very tired.

I was hungry.

John already
expected to
be fired.

I was late
for school.

She failed
the test.

I was
flat broke.

I couldn't
deposit
the cheques.

I didn't
recognize him.

I didn't
know my
way around.

I couldn't get
a room in a
good hotel.

causes-and-consequences cards

I went to
McDonald's.

I missed my
first class.

I borrowed
some money from
my mother.

I didn't
talk to him.

I had to stay
with friends.

I hadn't
had lunch.

I had overslept.

I had spent all
my salary on
new clothes.

We hadn't met
for many years.

I hadn't made
reservations.

I fell asleep in
the middle of
the concert.

He wasn't
surprised.

She decided
to study harder
next time.

My account was
overdrawn.

I got lost.

I hadn't slept
all night.

He had lost
an important
contract.

She hadn't
studied much.

The bank had
just closed.

I hadn't been
there before.

4.1

What on earth ...?

Going to

(verb)

Pre-intermediate or
intermediate

Board game

Intended actions

Groups of two to six

20 minutes

Board and dice (one per
group), counters (one per
student)

Vocabulary

Nouns: *hat, apple, racket, cup, money, shopping bag, books, parcel, aspin, blackboard, mask, pram, potatoes, magnifying glass, suitcase, broom, bucket, pencil, flowers, popcorn, envelope, bottle, bag of flour, credit card*

Comments

This interactive board game gets learners to associate the expression of intentions with the right future form: *going to*. As it requires players to imagine a variety of actions for each one of the objects depicted on the board, the game can be very stimulating and humorous.

Language output

A: *What on earth are you going to do with that magnifying glass?*

B: *I'm going to look for my contact lenses.*

Procedures

- 1 Bring to class pictures of objects that are large enough for the whole class to see. Give one of them to a student, step back, and ask *What on earth are you going to do with that ...?* Elicit an answer from that student and other possible or funny answers from the rest of the class. Draw students' attention to the use and meaning of *going to*. Repeat this procedure so make sure students can use this form appropriately and understand the idea of the game.
- 2 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 3 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Players place their counters at START.
 - ▶ The first player casts the dice and moves his or her counter accordingly. If it lands on a square with an object in it, the person to his or her left initiates interaction with him or her, as shown in **Language output**. If the counter lands on a square with instructions in it, he or she must follow them.
 - ▶ Players take turns proceeding in this way. The first player to get to (but not beyond) the FINISH point wins the game.

Variation

For intermediate students with good vocabulary and to make the game more challenging and humorous, have them come up with unusual actions for the objects, e.g.

A: *What on earth are you going to do with that magnifying glass?*

B: *I'm going to start a camp fire in the garden.*

4.2

Make it snappy

Activity focus

Will

Future

Pre-intermediate or
intermediate

Type

Card game

Topic

Unplanned decisions

Materials

Groups of three or four

Time

10 minutes

Material

Two sets of cards per
group

Vocabulary

Words and expressions: *rain hard, flat broke, salary rise, splitting headache, set up, tired, freeze to death, soaking wet, storm, borrow, get a loan, call in sick, order, I've had it!, change into something warm*

Comments

This activity focuses on the use of *will* for unplanned, spontaneous decisions. Although it does not really require language production, this game does provide a lot of useful input, and the quick pace actually reinforces this meaning of *will* here.

Language output

A: *It's your mother-in-law's birthday today*

B: *Gosh, I almost forgot. I'll send her some flowers. I'll go to visit her then.*

Procedures

- 1 Before class, cut out one set of situation cards and one set of response cards for each group.
- 2 In class, write on the board a few situations similar to those on the situation cards. Ask students how they would respond spontaneously to each one of them. Elicit the responses and draw their attention to the meaning and use of *will*.
- 3 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 4 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Players shuffle the situation cards and place them face down on the table. Then, they shuffle the response cards and deal them out evenly.
 - ▶ The first player flips over the first situation card and reads it aloud. **Note:** The situation cards have been written the right way up and upside down so that everyone can see.
 - ▶ The first player to call out an appropriate response to the situation gets rid of the corresponding response card that he or she holds. **Note:** There are always two possible responses to each situation, so players have to be quick.
 - ▶ Players proceed in this way until someone has discarded all of his or her response cards and wins the game.

Situation cards

<p>You have a splitting headache.</p>	<p>You've got a really bad cold.</p>	<p>You're freezing to death.</p>	<p>You arrive home soaking wet because of the storm.</p>
<p>You've got a big salary rise.</p>	<p>Your grandmother gives you £3,000 for your birthday.</p>	<p>It's your mother-in-law's birthday today.</p>	<p>Your boss is in hospital.</p>
<p>You're flat broke.</p>	<p>You want to set up your own business.</p>	<p>You've been fired.</p>	<p>You hate your job.</p>
<p>It is raining hard.</p>	<p>You've just fallen down in the middle of the street.</p>	<p>There is no food in the house.</p>	<p>Your mother is coming over for dinner.</p>

4.2 Make it snappy

Response cards

I'll take a taxi.	I'll borrow some money from my father.	Great! I'll buy a new car.	I'll take an aspirin.
I'll go back home right now.	I'll probably get a loan from the bank.	I think I'll take a holiday in Tahiti.	I'll call in sick.
I'll go to the supermarket this afternoon.	I'll start looking for another job.	I'll send her some flowers.	I'll take a hot shower.
I'll order a pizza.	I've had it! I'll set up my own business.	I'll go to visit her.	I'll change into something warm.

5.1

UNIT 5 Mixed tenses

Easy rider

Language focus

Mixed tenses

Level

Pre-intermediate

Type

Board game

Topic

Travelling

Interaction

Groups of three or four

Time

15–20 minutes

Material

Board, set of cards and dice (one per group).
counters (one per student)

Vocabulary

Words and expressions: *like best about, a dream holiday, souvenirs, go abroad, oversleep, tourist guide, roulette*

Comments

This game offers learners an opportunity to review and practise mixed tenses (past, present and future), plus some modals, within a unified context and a fluency-building activity.

Language output

A: *Where did you spend your last holiday?*

B: *I went to the Greek Islands/I stayed at home/I visited my parents in the countryside*


Procedures

- 1 Before class, cut out one set of cards for each group.
- 2 Strike up a conversation with the class on their last or next holiday to model the target language.
- 3 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 4 Playing the game:
 - a Players place their counters on the little aeroplane on the board. Then they shuffle the cards and pile them face down on the big suitcase on the board.
 - b Players take turns casting the dice and moving their counters accordingly.
 - c Whenever a player lands on a suitcase, the person to his or her right picks a card from the pile and asks him or her the question on it or reads out the events and instructions on the card. If it is a question, the first player answers, and the group may ask further questions or share their experiences on the topic. If it is an event plus instructions, the player follows them.
 - d The first player to get back to the little aeroplane, that is, to go round the world, wins the game.


5.1 Easy rider




Cards




Where did you
spend your
last holiday?



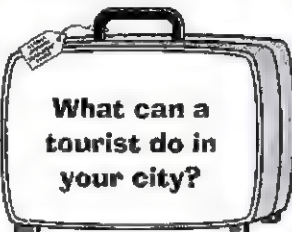
Where do you
usually spend
your holidays?




Where are you
going on your
next holiday?




What did you like
best about your
last holiday?




What can a
tourist do in
your city?




Where would you
like to spend a
dream holiday?




What did you
buy on your
last trip?



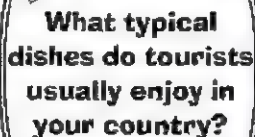
What are good
souvenirs to buy
in your country?



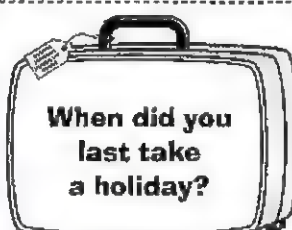
What's your
favourite time
of year to go
on holiday?




Did you try
any special food
on your last trip?



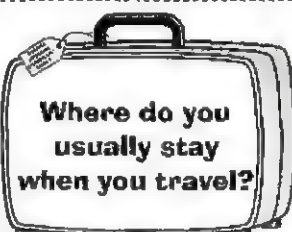
What typical
dishes do tourists
usually enjoy in
your country?



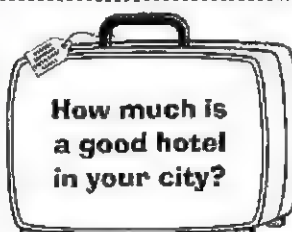
When did you
last take
a holiday?



Where did you
stay on your
last trip?

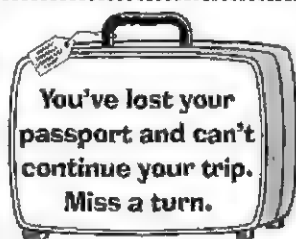
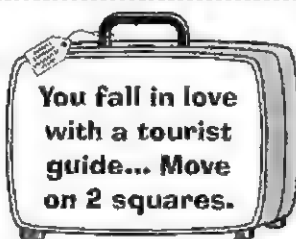
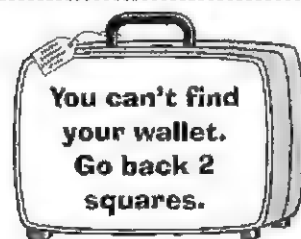
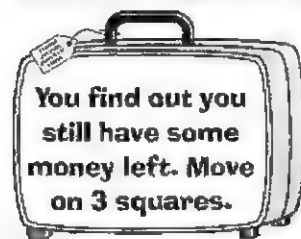


Where do you
usually stay
when you travel?



How much is
a good hotel
in your city?

Cards



6.1

UNIT 6 Conditional and wish constructions

Nothing's perfect! (I)

Language focus

First conditional

Level

Intermediate

Type

Simulation

Topic

Jobs

Interaction

Groups of three or six

Time

20 minutes

Material

Worksheet (one per group)

Vocabulary

Generated by students.

Comments

This activity focusing on the use of the first conditional is unique in that it is entirely generated by the students. The discussion it stimulates involves students' personal beliefs and preferences in a context that they relate to.

Language output

A: *I have received these three job offers. Which one should I take?*

B: *If you take job A, you will get an excellent salary.*

C: *Yeah, but if you take that job, you will have to commute to work every day. Now, if you take job B, you will be able to walk to work.*

Procedures

- 1 Before class, take one copy of the worksheet for every group of three or six students. Cut each photocopy into three strips as indicated.
- 2 Divide the class into groups and give out one strip of the worksheet to each student (if working with groups of three) or pair (if working with groups of six). Just make sure that within each group each student or pair will have a distinct strip.
- 3 Elicit from the class what they think a perfect/OK/lousy location, kind of work or pay would be. Tell them to write down their opinions under each heading, either individually or in pairs, according to the kind of job at the top of their strip. Circulate in the classroom and help them with any vocabulary they might need.
- 4 When they have finished, each student or pair tears up their strips into slips, along the broken lines.
- 5 Then, the whole group rearranges their slips by letter so as to obtain six slips marked A, six slips marked B, and six other slips marked C.
- 6 Students change the titles of the jobs to A, B and C.
- 7 Each group then chooses one of its members to play the role of the person trying to decide which job to take. The student thus chosen begins interaction by explaining the situation and asking for advice, as shown in **Language output**. Students discuss the pros and cons of each one of the jobs using the first conditional, and try to come to a consensus as to the best choice for their classmate.

Variation

If your class does not relate to the topic, use *Nothing's perfect! (II)*, which is based on holidays. Follow the same procedures.

6.1 Nothing's perfect (I)

A Perfect Job	An OK Job	A Lousy Job
Location A	Location B	Location C
Kind of work A	Kind of work B	Kind of work C
Pay B	Pay C	Pay A
Working hours B	Working hours C	Working hours A
Prospects C	Prospects A	Prospects B
Holiday and benefits C	Holiday and benefits A	Holiday and benefits B

A Perfect Holiday		An OK Holiday		A Lousy Holiday	
Destination	A	Destination	B	Destination	C
Time of year	B	Time of year	C	Time of year	A
Travel companion	C	Travel companion	A	Travel companion	B
Type of accommodation	C	Type of accommodation	A	Type of accommodation	B
Daytime activities	A	Daytime activities	B	Daytime activities	C
Nightlife	B	Nightlife	C	Nightlife	A

6.2

Watch your step!

Second conditional

Intermediate

Snakes and ladders

Unusual behaviour

Groups of two or six

20 minutes

Board and dice (one per group), counters (one per student)

Vocabulary

Words and expressions: *deliberately, ant hill, charity, fast (verb), lamp post, bunch of flowers, scream, tear up*

Comments

This board game invites learners to imagine the reasons for very unusual or even nonsensical behaviour to stimulate the use of second conditionals to talk about very unlikely situations. It provides practice and sheer fun.

Language output

A: *Would you ever shave your head?*B: *Yes, I would (shave my head) if I were paid a lot of money to do that.*

or

B: *No, I wouldn't (shave my head), because if I did/shaved my head, I would/might lose my job.*

Procedures

- 1 Write a skeleton on the board for the dialogue in **Language output**. Model the language by playing A's part and eliciting several responses from your class. Draw their attention to the verb forms and modals used.
- 2 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 3 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Players place their counters at START.
 - ▶ They take turns rolling the dice and moving their counters accordingly.
 - ▶ Whenever a player lands on a square with a question in it, some other player will direct a *Would you ever ...?* question to him or her, and they interact as shown in **Language output**.
 - ▶ If the answer is correct and considered plausible by the group, the player moves forward three squares; otherwise, he or she will move back one square.
 - ▶ Whenever a player lands on a footprint, he or she must follow the path, moving either up or down all the way to the end.
 - ▶ The first player to get to (but not beyond) the FINISH point wins the game.

Variation

If you want learners to really tap into their imagination and make the game even more humorous, have them answer affirmatively to all the questions.

start

1 eat five dozen bananas in a day

2

3 wear a winter coat in the summer

4

5 go out with someone you really didn't like?

6

7 buy yourself a lion?

8

9

10 go swimming with your clothes on?

11

12

13

14 drink a litre of whisky?

15

16

17 deliberately sit on an ant hill?

18

19

20 give all your money to charity?

21 dress up as a person of the opposite sex?

22

23

24 spend a month on a desert island?

25

26

27 fast for seven days?

28

29 go without speaking to anyone for a week?

30

31 crash your car into a lamp post?

32

33 cross the street without looking?

34

35 move to Alaska?

36

37 send yourself a bunch of flowers?

38

39 scream for half an hour without a break?

40

41 wear sunglasses at night?

42

43 deliberately tear up money?

shave your head?

finish

6.3

Pick my good deed

Third conditional

Upper-intermediate or
advanced

Board game

Justifying actions

Groups of two or six

15–20 minutes

Board, dice, and set of
cards (one per group),
counters (one per student)

Vocabulary

Words and expressions: *log cabin, ran afoul, pneumonia, boli (dance), have the heart to, homework assignment, bad mark, make it to (a place), be worn out*

Comments

This game provides plenty of situations that stimulate the use of third conditionals. Even though it has been devised so as to keep the condition statement constant while urging learners to vary only the expression of consequence, it can be easily adapted for variation in both parts of the conditional structure.

Language output

A: *Jean was so depressed. She had no company for the weekend.*

B: *Oh, if I'd known (she had no company), I'd / I would have invited her out to a movie.*

Procedures

- Using some of the situations on the cards, elicit and model the language shown in **Language output**. Make sure you draw your learners' attention to the meaning of this structure as well as to the verb forms and modals used.
- Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- Set the context by telling your class: *You are all very nice people and love to help others. Whenever you hear that someone has had a problem, you express how sorry you are for not having been able to help, and say what you would have done to help if only you'd known!*
- Playing the game
 - Players place their counters on the four START corners of the board. Then, they shuffle the cards and pile them face down in the centre of the board.
 - Players take turns casting the dice and moving their counters accordingly. Whenever a player lands on a square with a 'sawtooth-looking face' in it, the person to his or her left picks a card and reads out the situation. The player then responds as shown in **Language output**.
Note: Encourage peer monitoring to ensure accuracy. If the player lands in a square that has a hand in it, he or she must move forward or backward as indicated.
 - The first player to get to (but not beyond) the FINISH square wins the game.

Note on class size

If students are playing in groups of five or six, they can share the START corners on the board.

Variation








If you want your students to practise varying both parts of the conditional structure, elicit several possibilities when you introduce the activity, e.g.








A: *Jean was so depressed. She had no company for the weekend.*






B: *Yeah, I know: If it hadn't rained all weekend, I'd have invited her out for a picnic.*








If I hadn't had to work all weekend, I'd have taken her out to dinner.








If I had had her phone number, I'd have called and asked her out to a movie.






Start				
				
				
				

Start				
				
				

Start				
				
				

6.3 Pick my good deed

Cards

Your cousin Jody was in hospital last week, and you didn't even go to visit her.

How come you let Ann walk home all by herself after your party last night?

Joe said he went to visit you last Sunday, but you weren't at home

Jane is very upset with you. You didn't invite her for the weekend in your log cabin in the mountains.

Poor Bill couldn't go to the concert last week because he couldn't afford a ticket

Your brother stayed at home all weekend because his car was in the garage.

Jean was so depressed. She had no company for the weekend

Douglas went out for lunch without an umbrella. Now he is in bed with pneumonia.

Mary got into a lot of trouble because she couldn't finish typing the reports for the meeting.

Ray and Meg didn't go out to celebrate their anniversary. They couldn't get a baby-sitter for their four kids.

Greg didn't go home for Thanksgiving because he didn't have enough money for the plane ticket

Amy was very upset. None of her friends remembered her birthday

Kathy broke her leg and couldn't drive. That's why she didn't come to class today.

Kim didn't take any pictures on her last holiday. She didn't have a good camera, poor thing!

Poor Gordon has been wearing the same shirt all week. His washing machine is not working

Keith invited 10 friends for dinner last night, but he'd never cooked for so many people. He was desperate!

Because she didn't have anything nice to wear, Robin couldn't go to the ball last Friday.

Betty couldn't go away for the weekend, because she didn't have the heart to leave her five cats alone for so long.

Just because he didn't do his homework assignment, Brian got a bad mark

Charles didn't make it to your party last night because he didn't know how to get to your house.

Your mother was definitely upset. She didn't hear a word from you during your whole holiday.

You know that dictionary you borrowed? The teacher needed it so badly, she had to go out and buy another one.

Harold missed his plane because there was nobody to take him to the airport.

Ray spent the whole weekend painting his new apartment. No wonder he was worn out on Monday!

6.4

UNIT 6 Conditional and wish constructions

The wish race

Language focus

Wish constructions

Level

Intermediate or
upper-intermediate

Type

Grid game

Topic

Regrets and complaints

Interaction

Groups of two to four

Time

15–20 minutes

Material

Grid (one per group).
counters (one per student)

Vocabulary

Words and expressions: *stuff, in-laws, without notice, gallon, oversleep, instant noodles, hangover, run out of*

Comments

The objective here is to provide open-ended, but still controlled, practice with various sorts of wish constructions. The game focuses on meaning and form in that it requires learners to produce forms (simple, perfect and/or continuous) that are appropriate for the situation given.

Language output

I wish my mother were not so nosy!
hadn't opened my mail
would learn to respect my privacy

Procedures

- 1 On the board, write down a few situations that are similar to those on the grid. Elicit responses to the situations with wish constructions. Draw students' attention to the relation between the verb forms and the meaning they express.
- 2 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 3 Playing the game
 - ▶ Players place their counters at A to D on the left-hand side of the grid. Their objective is to be the first to reach the corresponding end points on the opposite side of the grid.
 - ▶ Players may move horizontally or vertically across the grid, one circle at a time, provided they can come up with a wish sentence that is both correct and appropriate for the situation in the target circle. **Note:** You may want to encourage your learners to elaborate on their statements, e.g. *I wish my mother hadn't opened my mail. I hate having to fight with her for my right to privacy!*
 - ▶ If a player wants to move into a circle that has already been occupied by another player, he or she must produce a different 'wish' sentence.
 - ▶ The first player to reach his or her end circle wins the game.

Variation

If you want to restrict the game to a single category of wish construction, just make sure the situations in the circles will generate the same kind of construction.

A

You got drunk last night and now you've got a terrible hangover.

Your boyfriend/girlfriend is always too busy to go out with you.

You crashed your mother's car last night.

You ran out of petrol on the way to the airport and missed the plane.

B

You overslept and arrived late for a very important meeting this morning.

It's raining hard, but your umbrella is at home.

You didn't pass your last English test.

You live on instant noodles because you can't cook.

C

You can't find a job because you are not experienced enough.

You had a gallon of ice-cream this afternoon and now you've got an upset stomach.

You'll have to work this Saturday.

Your mother opened a letter addressed to you.

D

You'd give anything to be 10 centimetres taller.

You had a fight with your boss and he fired you.

Your apartment is too small for all your stuff.

Your in-laws have just arrived for a 10-day visit without notice.

B

7.1

UNIT 7 Reported speech

Who's got my message?

Language focus

Reported speech

Level

Intermediate

Type

Card game

Topic

Telephone messages

Interaction

Groups of three to five

Time

15–20 minutes

Material

Two sets of cards per group

Vocabulary

Words and expressions: *insurance company, personnel, physiotherapist, overdraw, reschedule, make it to (a place), break down*

Comments

This card game provides contextualized and interactive practice with the reported speech of statements, questions and requests, as used in a real-life situation – that of giving messages. Learners are given the contents of telephone messages and asked to transform them into full reported speech constructions.

Language output

A: *Have you got any message for me from my lawyer?*

B: *Yes. She said that your documents were/are ready, and asked/wants you to come and sign them tomorrow.*

or

B: *Sorry. Maybe someone else.*

Procedures

- Before class, cut out one set of sender cards and one set of message cards for each group.
- In class, write on the board a few messages similar to those on the cards. Elicit and model the language as shown in **Language output**. **Note:** You may want to stick to the verb agreement principle or show that this principle is, in fact, overridden by other factors in speech, e.g. *She said that your documents **are** ready* rather than ... *were* ready.
- Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- Set the situation by telling your class: *The secretaries were absent from work today, so everybody had to take turns taking down messages for everyone else. However, the messages got mixed up. Find your messages.*
- Playing the game:
 - Players shuffle and deal out both sets of cards and check for any sender and message matches. If there are any, they set them aside.
 - Players take turns trying to guess who has the message cards that match the sender cards that they hold. Each player will do that by choosing someone that they think has the target message card, and initiating the conversation in **Language output** with that person. If the answer is affirmative, the message is delivered and the player collects the target message card. Otherwise the player only gets a negative answer.
 - The first player to collect all of his or her message cards wins the game.

Variation

If you want to focus on reporting either statements, or questions or requests alone, devise your own message cards accordingly.

Note on class size

When playing in groups of five, remove one of the sender cards from the pack. Along with the corresponding message card, so that all the players will get the same number of cards.

7.1 Who's got my message?

Sender cards



from your
sisters



from your
lawyer



from the bank



from your
dentist



from Jennifer



from your
English teacher



from your
secretary



from your
parents



from your
cousin Paul



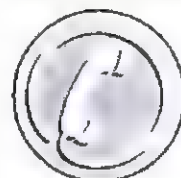
from the
insurance
company



from the library



from the
repair shop



from personnel



from your
physiotherapist



from your
grandma



from your kids

Message cards

FROM:
sisters

MESSAGE:
Call as soon as possible. Will be at Aunt Agatha's.

FROM:
lawyer

MESSAGE:
Documents are ready. Come and sign them tomorrow.

FROM:
bank

MESSAGE:
Account is overdrawn. Make a deposit urgently.

FROM:
dentist

MESSAGE:
Appointment cancelled. Call this afternoon to reschedule it.

FROM:
Jennifer

MESSAGE:
Going to make special lasagna tomorrow. Bring some wine.

FROM:
teacher

MESSAGE:
Car has broken down. Can't make it to class today. Will call tomorrow to set replacement class.

FROM:
secretary

MESSAGE:
In bed with the flu. Won't come the rest of the week.

FROM:
parents

MESSAGE:
Arriving tomorrow morning. Pick them up at the airport at 6 a.m.

FROM:
Paul

MESSAGE:
Forgot to pay phone bill. Call back before 6:30. Will be at the office.

FROM:
insurance company

MESSAGE:
Documents authorizing the repairs are ready. Can take car to any garage.

FROM:
library

MESSAGE:
Have got the book you wanted. Will keep it for two days.

FROM:
repair shop

MESSAGE:
Haven't fixed the CD player yet. Will call when it is ready.

FROM:
personnel

MESSAGE:
Need a recent photo. Bring it in by the end of the week.

FROM:
physiotherapist

MESSAGE:
Can schedule extra session the day after tomorrow. Call and confirm with secretary.

FROM:
grandmother

MESSAGE:
Needs help with new TV. Please stop by tomorrow morning.

FROM:
kids

MESSAGE:
Want to spend the night at David's. Call to say it's OK

8.1 Crazy cans

Can for ability

Elementary

Crazy eights

Abilities

Groups of three to four

10–15 minutes

One set of cards per group

Vocabulary

Words and expressions: *mother, father, best friend, teacher, Mexican, Spanish, man, woman, people, birds, kangaroo, flea, monkey, squirrel, penguin, duck, cat, owl, child, parrot, aeroplane, Superman, gun, knife, computer, calculator, turtle, tree, Porsche, cheetah*

Comments

Based on Crazy eights (commercially known as UNO), this game gets players to think what the pairs of items on the cards have in common in terms of skills or abilities (see **Possible answers** on page 174), and express that using *can*. They must also learn to use strategy to win, but the wild cards may spin the whole thing around!

Language output

A: What can a bird and Superman do?

B: Both can fly.

Procedures

- Before class, cut out one set of cards for each group.
- In class, write a few pairs of items similar to those on the cards, and model the target language as shown in **Language output**.
- Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- Playing the game
 - Players shuffle the cards and deal them out as shown below. The remaining cards are piled face down in the middle.

Number of players	3	4	5
Cards per player	5	4	3
Cards in the pile	5	4	3

- The youngest in the group chooses one of his or her cards, lays it on the table, and directs a question to the player on his or her right, as shown in **Language output**.
- If the respondent gives an answer that is accepted by the group, then he or she wins the right to pick one of his or her cards, lay it down and direct a question to the next player. If the answer is not accepted, then he or she is not allowed to lay down any of his or her cards, but the next player is, and the game proceeds from there.
- The **REVERSE**, **SKIP**, **BUY ONE**, **BUY TWO**, and **CHOOSE PLAYER** cards can be used by any player who holds them to delay opponents or at any point during the game. The player just says out loud **SKIP**, **REVERSE**, etc. and the group must follow the order (see below).
- The first player to get rid of all of his or her cards wins the game.

Note on game rules

Explain to your students the meanings of the wild cards, which are the following.

- REVERSE** = the game changes direction
- SKIP** = the player to the right of the one holding this card misses a turn
- BUY ONE** and **BUY TWO** = the next player must buy one or two cards from the pile
- CHOOSE PLAYER** = the player holding this card may choose the next player to have the right to lay down a card and ask a question

your mother & your father	a kangaroo & a flea	an aeroplane & Superman	R E V E R S E
your best friend & you	a monkey & a squirrel	a gun & a knife	S K I P
your teacher & you	a penguin & a duck	a computer & a calculator	B U Y O N E
a Mexican man & a Spanish woman	a cat & an owl	a turtle & a tree	B U Y T W O
people & birds	a child & a parrot	a Porsche & a cheetah	C H O S E R P L A Y E R

8.2

Let's go together

Like v. would like

Elementary

Find someone who

Invitations

Mixer/mingle activity

10–20 minutes

Cards (one per student)

Vocabulary

Kinds of food and entertainment. Some of the vocabulary in the material may be new to elementary learners, but it is not intended for production. Just make sure they can extract from the ads the information they will need to carry out their task.

Comments

Here, learners are given a task – to invite someone out – and go around the classroom interacting with peers in order to accomplish it. The material offers plenty of input and variety, plus the context for this highly interactive activity involving the use of *like v. would like*.

Language output

A: Do you like Middle-Eastern food?

B: Well, not really.

A: Oh, OK, maybe someone else.

or

A: Do you like Middle-Eastern food?

B: Oh, yes, I do.

A: Great! Would you like to go to Ali's Restaurant with me?

B: Sure. I'd love to. When?

A: How about tonight, at 8?

B: Sounds fine. See you then.

Procedures

- 1 Before class, cut out the cards, one for every student.
- 2 In class, model the interaction above using the names of real places or events in town. While modelling, encourage students to practise declining an invitation as well.
- 3 Hand out the cards.
- 4 Set the context by telling your class: *You want to go to the place on your card, but you also want company. Invite your classmates to go with you. Every time someone accepts, write his or her name on the card, plus the date and time.*
- 5 Doing the activity
 - ▶ Students move around talking to their classmates. They may accept as many invitations as they wish, provided they are not for the same date and time!
 - ▶ Stop the activity when you feel they have had enough practice. Find out from the class which were the most popular places or outings.

Note on class size

If your class has more than 18 students, split it into two or three groups and have students interact within their groups.

Variation

You may choose to concentrate on a single type of outing, e.g. eating out, in which case you should divide the class into groups of six so that each student may have a different card. Students will then interact within their groups.

Chez Loulou

An Authentic French Bistro

Call for reservations
275-3992



Reservations

Gerta's All Natural



*Vegetarian food
that tastes good*

Lunch and Dinner Mon - Sun

Reservations

The Hamburger Land

Special double burger: £1.50
Cheeseburger: £1.99
French Fries: 50p



Open 24 hours

Reservations



ALI'S RESTAURANT

Best Middle-Eastern
food in town

Open
11 a.m.-11 p.m.

Reservations

The Chinese Delight

All you can
eat for £5 !!!



Don't miss our fantastic spring rolls

Reservations

Frozen Dreams



The real Italian ice-cream

Reservations

8.2 Let's go together

A concert for classical music lovers



Vivaldi

The Four Seasons

The Kinnelon Chamber Orchestra

#

Fridays 8 p.m. Sunday 6 p.m.

Tickets

Jazz Heaven

Feel like you are in the heart of fantastic New Orleans

Shows: 9 and 11 p.m.
Tuesday to Saturday



Tickets

COUNTRY NIGHT

Five Different Bands

It's fun

It's wild



Every Friday and Saturday at The Mill

Tickets

A Night in Spain



Flamenco Dance

Romance and fun all night long

Shows: Tue to Sun 10 p.m.

Tickets

Erik Clark

and his romantic piano
in a recital to remember

Holywell Music Room

Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7:30 p.m.



Tickets

Ted Mort and the super mob



The best rock of all times

This week only
Friday, Saturday and Sunday
at 9:30 p.m.

Tickets

THE HAND OF DEATH

The spookiest horror film ever made.

The Everyman Theatre
Shows: daily at midnight



Tickets



Museum of Modern Art

The great crisis of the 90s

Hours: Mon-Sat 10 am to 5 pm



Tickets



Miss Saigon

The Most Acclaimed
Musical of the Year

Royal Festival House
Shows: Mon - Sat at 8 pm
Sun at 2 and 7 pm.

Tickets



The Bulls X The Bears

Playing in the semi-finals

Friday at Chicago Arena 8:30 pm

Tickets

The Nutcracker

San Francisco Ballet Company

The Grand National Theatre
Wed-Sat at 8:00 pm
Sun at 10:00 am



Tickets

The Puppy Show

sponsored by the International Kennel Club

Great entertainment
for dog lovers

Hours: Friday - Sunday
9:00 am - 6:00 pm



Tickets

8.3

UNIT 8 Modals

Spinning ideas

Language focus

Modals (simple)

Level

Pre-intermediate

Type

Scattergories

Topic

Constraints and possibilities

Interaction

Teams of two to four

Time

15–20 minutes

Material

Board and dice
(one for every two teams)

Vocabulary

Modals: *can, can't, should, shouldn't, have to, don't have to*

Comments

Based on a game commercially known as Scattergories, this game is meant for intensive practice with modals to express possibility, necessity, obligation and advice. The game requires that learners focus on the meaning of the modals and situations drawn on the dice, and produce sentences that are correct, meaningful and appropriate, but at the same time original, in order to win the game.

Language output

When you are on holiday you don't usually have to worry about the time.

If you are in a foreign country, you should try to learn simple words and phrases in the local language.

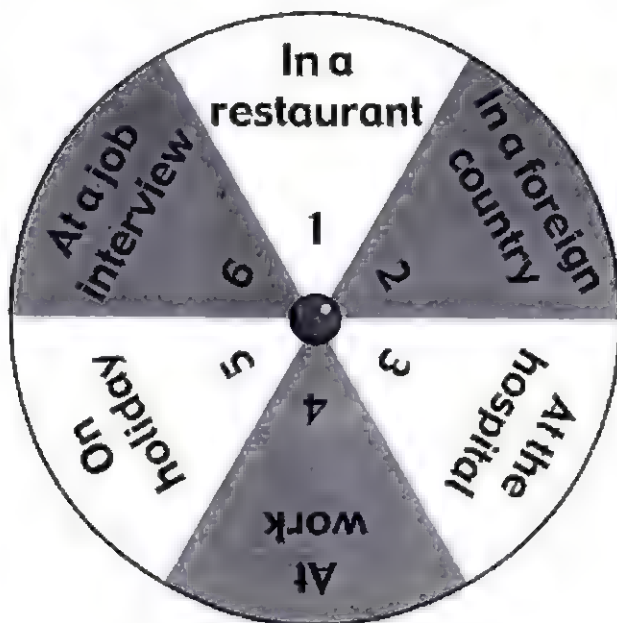
Procedures

- 1 List the modals and write the following on the board:
When you are at work,
Then elicit from the class various endings for this sentence using the modals listed. Draw their attention to meaning, form and appropriateness.
- 2 Divide the class into teams, pair off teams, and hand out the material.
- 3 Playing the game
 - ▶ Every two teams should appoint one player to keep the score and another player to time the teams' work.
 - ▶ Team A casts the dice: once to set the situation according to the circle on the left side of the board, and once to set the modal in accordance with the circle on the right.
 - ▶ Then both teams have, let's say, one or two minutes to write down as many sentences containing the modal as they can, for the situation drawn.
 - ▶ When the time is up, the teams take turns reading out the sentences produced. They score one point for every meaningful and appropriate sentence, and two points for every such sentence that is also original, i.e. not thought up by their opponents.
 - ▶ The two teams take turns proceeding in this way until the end of the game, which is determined by the teacher. They add up their scores, and the team with the highest score wins the game.

Variation

You may want to replace the situations on the board with the following, which are more specific:

- ▶ You are trying to save money
- ▶ You are unemployed
- ▶ You are moving to a foreign country
- ▶ You are soon to be married
- ▶ You are visiting your in-laws for the first time
- ▶ You badly want to lose some weight



8.4 Tough luck!

Modals (perfect)

Advanced

Debate

Speculations

Pairs

Unlimited

Set of cards (one per pair)

Vocabulary

Modals: *may, might, could, must, can't, couldn't*

Words and expressions: *be turned down, fail, gifted, no matter what, show up, broken-hearted, house-warming party, call off, be horn with a silver spoon in one's mouth*

Comments

This game gives each pair of learners two ends of a situation involving two characters, John and Mary, and challenges them to work out what may have happened in the middle, to practise the perfect and perfect continuous forms of *may, might, could, must, can't* and *couldn't*. The fast moving pace requires that learners exercise quick and imaginative thinking to come up with arguments to justify their own hypotheses and counter their opponent's.

Language output

Situation: John invited Mary over for dinner last night. Mary went over, but no one answered the door.

- A: John might have fallen asleep while waiting for Mary to show up.
 B: No, he couldn't have fallen asleep while waiting for her. He's madly in love with her and was so anxious to see her! He must have gone out on an emergency call. He's a doctor, remember?
 A: No, that couldn't have been the case. He wouldn't have accepted being on call if he had been planning to spend the evening with her. The intercom must have been broken.

Procedures

- Before class, cut out one set of cards for every pair of students and place the sets in bags or envelopes.
- On the board, write down a situation whose outcome is totally unexpected, preferably with the same format as that shown on the cards. Then, list the modals on the board. Elicit from the class what might have happened. For every hypothesis the class presents, work out a counterargument, justify it, and present a new hypothesis along with a justification for the class to argue against. Do this several times until the class has grasped the chain: hypothesis – counterargument and justification – new hypothesis and justification, and so on. Also, make sure students understand the meaning of the modals and are able to use them correctly.
- Pair off students and hand out the bags or envelopes.
- Playing the game.
 - The first player draws a card from the bag or envelope, reads out the situation, and presents the first hypothesis. His or her opponent must then come up with a counterargument, justification and a new hypothesis. They go on like this until one of them is left with no more arguments and gives up. The opponent then wins the situation card. **Note:** Players may make up any facts about John and Mary to justify their arguments.
 - When you think the students have played enough, stop the game and have players count their cards. Whoever has the largest number of cards wins the game.

Note on class size and material

When working with a large class, hand out sets of the cards on the first page to half of the pairs in class, and sets of the cards on the second page to the other half of pairs. When pairs with different sets have used up all their cards, have them swap their sets. This should save you time and work.

John was the most experienced candidate.	?	He was turned down for the job.
Mary studied like crazy for the exam.	?	She failed the exam.
John invited Mary over for dinner last night.	?	Mary went over, but no one answered the door.
Mary was away from home on holiday.	?	She got an incredibly high telephone bill.
John was a gifted piano player.	?	He became an engineer.
Mary said she would come to the party no matter what.	?	She didn't show up at all.

8.4 Tough luck!

Mary was planning to get married next month.	?	Now she is broken-hearted.
Mary planned a great house-warming party.	?	The party was called off at the last minute.
John left home four hours before his plane was supposed to take off.	?	He ended up missing the flight.
John was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.	?	Now he can't pay for his beer.
Mary was very excited about her trip to Greece.	?	She has decided to stay at home instead.
John moved to his own apartment less than a month ago.	?	He is back in his mother's home.

9.1

UNIT 9 Passive and causative

Something in common

Language focus

Simple present and past
passive

Level

Elementary and
intermediate

Type

Trivia pursuit

Topic

World knowledge

Interaction

Teams of two or three

Time

15–20 minutes

Material

Set of cards
(one per group)

Vocabulary

Nouns: *forks, coins, polar bears, penguins, bottle opener, corkscrew, shower cap, credit card, tennis, squash, shoes, socks, paints, brushes, newspapers, magazines, coffee, cotton, presents, greeting cards, glass, cement, stamps, airletters*

Comments

This game provides practice with the simple present passive while challenging learners to think of what the pairs of items have in common (see **Possible answers** on page 114). It focuses on accuracy of form, encourages cooperation within teams, and is sheer fun to play.

Language output

Team A: *What do glass and cement have in common?*

Team B: *Glass and cement / Both are made from sand.*

Procedures

- Before class, cut out one set of cards for every two teams and place the sets in bags or envelopes.
- On the board, write down a few pairs of items similar to those on the cards, and elicit what the items have in common. With each pair of items, model and monitor the target language.
- Divide the class into teams of two or three, pair off teams, and hand out the bags or envelopes.
- Playing the game
 - Every two teams must appoint one player to time the game and keep the score.
 - Team A draws a card from the bag or envelope and challenges Team B with *What do ... and ... have in common?* Team B has some (pre-established) time to discuss among themselves and produce an answer using the target language. If it is accepted by everyone in terms of meaning and form, Team B collects the card. Otherwise, Team A gets the chance to find a good answer and collect the card themselves.
 - Teams take turns proceeding in this way until all the cards have been used. The team with the largest number of cards wins the game.

Variations

- You can use the same procedures to practise simple past passive with pairs of items such as those suggested below. Just make sure you tailor the items to your students' age and culture by including facts about popular music, entertainment, local history, and so on. Remember: our aim is to get learners to practise the target language; the challenge is there to make the game more interesting, not to test their world knowledge!

Pyramids and sphinxes	were	built by the Ancient Egyptians.
<i>Jurassic Park</i> and <i>E.T.</i>		directed by Spielberg
<i>Yellow Submarine</i> and <i>Yesterday</i>		recorded by the Beatles

- You may also want to encourage the use of *Both ... and / Neither ... nor* in the answers, in both versions of the game.

9.1 Something in common

Forks Coins	Tennis Squash	Coffee Cotton
Polar bears Penguins	Shoes Socks	Presents Greeting cards
Bottle opener Corkscrew	Paints Brushes	Glass Cement
Shower cap Credit card	Newspapers Magazines	Stamps Airletters

9.2

UNIT 9 Passive and causative

Grown-ups!

Language focus

Passive + infinitive

Level

Intermediate to advanced

Type

Discussion

Topic

Growing-up experiences

Interaction

Groups of three or four

Time

20 minutes

Material

Worksheets (one per student), set of slips (one per group)

Vocabulary

Verbs: asked, told, taught, advised, brought up, encouraged, expected, warned, allowed, forbidden, supposed, forced

Comments

This fluency-building activity invites learners to share and discuss their growing-up experiences while practising passives followed by infinitives, as in *I wasn't allowed to smoke*. Its design guarantees that everyone will have an equal opportunity to prepare for and initiate discussion. In addition to exposing learners to a variety of verbs used in this construction and focusing on its meaning, it is great for promoting class rapport.

Language output

A: *When I was a teenager, I was asked to pay for part of our household expenses.*

B: *I wasn't asked to pay for any expenses, but I was expected to share in the household chores.*

Procedures

- Before class, take copies of the worksheet, one for every student. Then, cut off the grid at the bottom of the worksheets, and reserve one for every group. Finally, cut the grids into slips and put them into bags or envelopes, again one bag or envelope for every group. Such slips are meant to ensure that all students can participate equally in the activity.
- On the board, write down a few of the verbs from the worksheet and model the target language. Elicit from the class statements about their personal growing-up experiences, and write them on the board as well. Draw their attention to the target structure. Then, finalize with a brief discussion as to how they felt and whether they think their parents/teachers were right.
- Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- Doing the activity
 - Individually, students fill out the chart on the worksheet by writing one sentence about themselves with each one of the verbs given.
 - In each group, students will decide who will be A, B, C and D, and write their names next to the corresponding letters just below the chart.
 - The group picks a slip from the bag or envelope. If, for example, the slip reads B2, then student B reads out his or her sentence number 2, which must contain the verb *told to*. The others then contribute with their own experiences, using the same verb. Finally, they discuss whether they think their parents/teachers, etc. were right, and whether they would do the same with their children/students, etc.

9.2 Grown-ups!

When I was ... I was(n't) ... (not) to ...

1 asked

2 told

3 taught

4 advised

5 brought up

6 encouraged

7 expected

8 warned

9 allowed

10 forbidden

11 supposed

12 forced

A (name) B (name) C (name) D (name)

A1	B2	C3	D4
A5	B6	C7	D8
A9	B10	C11	D12

9.3

UNIT 9 Passive and causative

Round the clock

Language focus

Causative with have

Level

Intermediate to advanced

Type

Role play

Skills

Strands and services

Listening

Groups of two to four

20 minutes

Materials

Board, set of cards, and
coins (one per group),
counters (one per student)

Vocabulary

Places: cleaner's, garage, shoe repair shop, photo shop, hair stylist, photocopy shop, translation bureau (certified translations), dressmaker/tailor (alterations), optician (eye care), locksmith, electronics repair shop, chemist

Words and expressions: old-fashioned, sole, polishing, spill, ink stain, sleeve, hay fever, prescription, freelancer, tight, insist on, school transcript

Comments

In this task-oriented activity, learners receive errands to run. They go to various places and engage in full conversations to accomplish their tasks, using the causative form with *have*. The target structure is thus contextualized and practised communicatively.

Language output

A: Good morning.

B: Good morning. Can I help you?

A: Yes, I'd like to have these shoes repaired, and I want to have them polished too.

B: Yes, sir. They should be ready on Monday.

A: Monday? Can't I have them ready before that? You see, they're my favourite.

B: Well, let's see ... Would this Thursday be OK?

A: Sure, much better. Should I pay you now?

B: Oh, no. Only when you come to pick them up on Thursday.

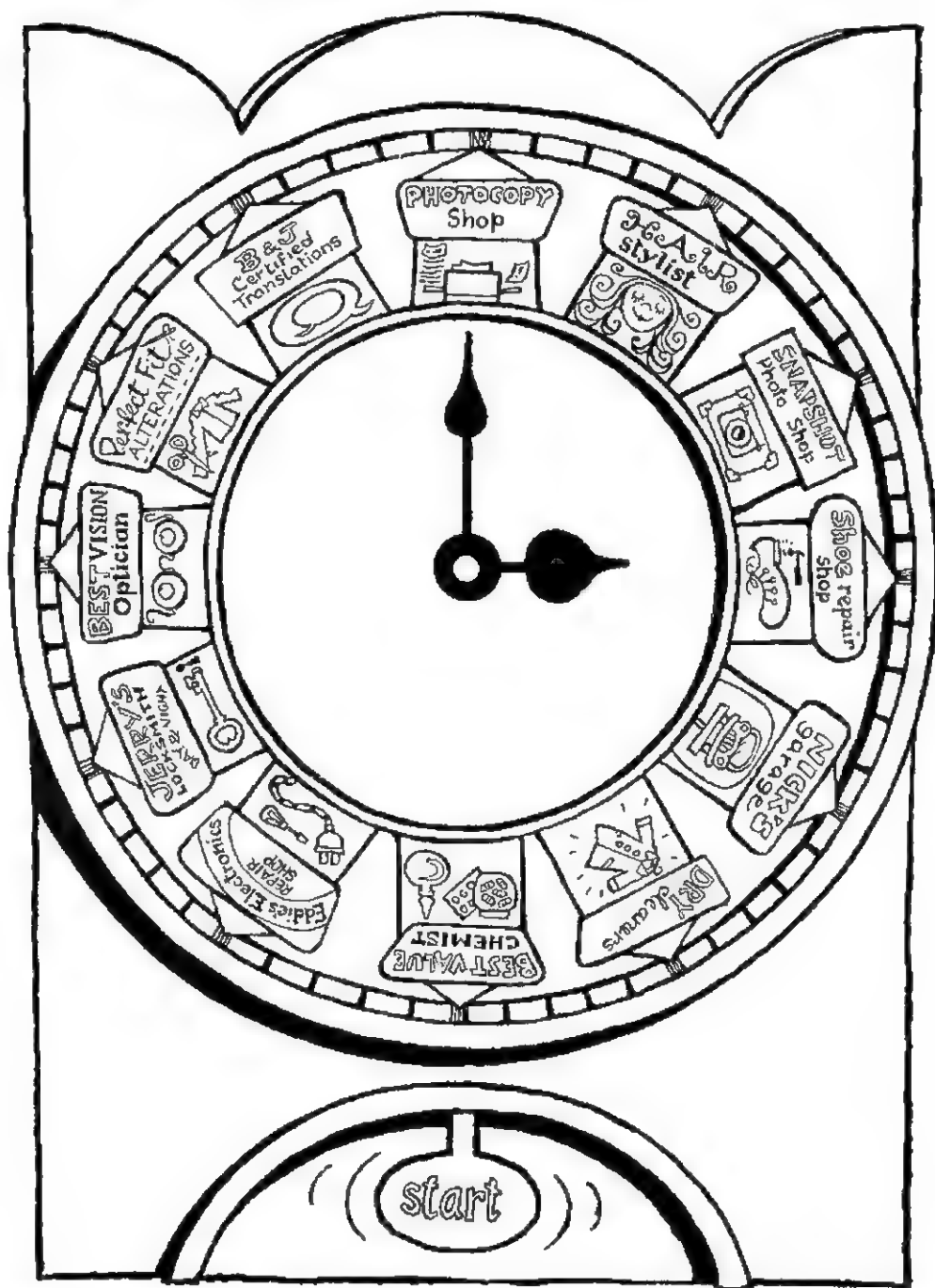
A: Fine, then. Thanks a lot. See you on Thursday.

B: See you. Have a nice day.

Procedures

- 1 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 2 Explain to your students that they will be getting things done at each one of the places on the board. Elicit the kind of conversation that usually takes place in such situations and demonstrate the game a couple of times by playing the role of student A, and then of student B.
- 3 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Players shuffle the cards, deal them out evenly, and place their counters at START on the board.
 - ▶ The first player tosses the coin and moves his or her counter clockwise, one square for heads, and two squares for tails. If it lands on a place where he or she can run one of the errands on his or her cards, the player begins interaction with the person to his or her right. When they have finished, the first player discards the errand he or she has just run. Otherwise, no interaction takes place.
 - ▶ Players take turns proceeding in this way until everyone has moved round the clock once.
 - ▶ Players count the cards they are still holding. Whoever has the smallest number of cards, i.e. has run the largest number of errands, wins the game.

9.3 Round the clock



Cards

You need 100 copies of the new price list – both sides. Note: your boss wants them on his desk by the end of the afternoon.

Your hair is definitely too long and old-fashioned. You want something more modern and not too short.

You and your best friend have just got back from a holiday in Thailand, where you took dozens of pictures. You want two copies of each picture: one for you and one for your friend.

There is a big hole in the sole of your favourite and most comfortable shoes. They also need polishing. Why not try that new shoe repair shop down the street?

Your car is making a strange noise, and it is not as economical as it once was. Nick is supposed to be a fantastic mechanic and his prices are not too bad.

Your nephew has spilled ice-cream all over your overcoat. Better have a professional take care of it. Maybe they can do something about that old ink stain on the sleeve, too.

Spring has finally come, and so has your hay fever. Your doctor wants you to try a stronger prescription. You need it before you go away on business tomorrow evening.

Your answering machine is not recording the messages. Because you are a freelancer, you really depend on it for contacts and new clients.

Your two cousins are coming to spend a week at your place. You'll be busy working most of the time, so they need to have a copy of the front door key.

You have been having problems driving in the evening. You think you might need new glasses. Some friends have told you about Best Vision. They are said to be very competent.

The trousers your sister gave you for Christmas are a bit tight and way too long. They do a good job at Perfect Fit, even though you have to insist on fast service.

You are applying for a university course in Australia. They insist on having a certified translation of your school transcripts and diplomas.

10.1

UNIT 10 Questions and auxiliaries

Making friends

Wh- questions with
present simple

Beginner or elementary

Find someone who

Personal information

Mixer/mingle activity

10–20 minutes

Worksheet (one per
student)

Vocabulary

Wh- words: *what, when, how many, where, how, how old*

Verbs: *be, have, live, come*

Nouns and adjectives: *phone number, last name, birthday, favourite, kind (noun), food, colour, toothbrush, number, brothers, sisters, class, parents*

Comments

You may use this activity to review wh- questions with *be* and other verbs in the present simple, and/or to help your learners to become better acquainted with one another. It gives basic learners an opportunity to interact and socialize with a large number of peers in English despite their limited scope of communication.

Language output

A: *When is your birthday?*

B: *My birthday is on June 5th.*

A: *Really? My birthday is in June too! / Oh, my birthday is in April.*

Procedures







- 1 Hand out the worksheets and explain the objective of the activity by saying: *You must find classmates who have things in common with you, that is, who do or have something the same as you.*
- 2 Go over each one of the boxes and elicit the questions students would have to ask to find out who they have things in common with, e.g. *When's your birthday? / What colour is your toothbrush? / What's your favourite food? / How old are your parents? / Where do you live? / How many brothers and sisters have you got? / What's your last name? / How do you come to class? / What's your phone number?*
- 3 Demonstrate the dialogue in **Language output** to show the kind of language they may use. Repeat this with some of the other cues in the squares, playing the roles of student A and B alternately. Let the class work out the language they will need to respond to one another.
- 4 Doing the activity
 - a Students fill out the chart with information about themselves.
 - b Students move around the classroom, talking to different classmates to get the information needed.
 - c Whenever they find someone who has something in common with them, they must write that person's name in the corresponding square. **Note:** Cite different name per square.
 - d The first person to fill all the squares with different names says *Bingo!* and wins. Alternatively, stop the activity after a certain period of time and check who has filled the largest number of squares.

Variation

You may want to use this activity to review any material before a test or as you begin a new level. The questions need not be related to one specific topic or cover any specific grammar point.

Note on class size

If you are working with fewer than ten students in class, allow them to repeat the names in the squares two or three times. Alternatively, let them work in pairs and see which pair has the most things in common.

<p>birthday (month)</p> <p>You: _____</p> <p>And: _____</p> 	<p>colour of toothbrush</p>  <p>You: _____</p> <p>And: _____</p>	<p>favourite food</p> <p>You: _____</p> <p>And: _____</p> 
<p>age of parents (age of one of them)</p> <p>You: _____</p> <p>And: _____</p>	<p>place of residence (neighbourhood)</p> <p>You: _____</p> <p>And: _____</p> 	<p>number of brothers and sisters</p> <p>You: _____</p> <p>And: _____</p>
<p>last name (number of letters)</p> <p>You: _____</p> <p>And: _____</p>	<p>come to class (means of transport)</p> <p>You: _____</p> <p>And: _____</p> 	<p>phone number (the last digit)</p> <p>You: _____</p> <p>And: _____</p> 

Find people who have things in common with you:

- ▶ write your own answers
- ▶ talk to your classmates

How much do you have in common with the other students?

10.2

UNIT 10 Questions and auxiliaries

What's my answer?

Language focus

Yes/no questions with present simple

Level

Beginner or elementary

Type

Betting game

Topic

Open

Interaction

Groups of two to six

Time

15–20 minutes

Material

Set of cards (one per group)

Vocabulary

Verb *be* and other vocabulary items generated by students.

Comments

This game is excellent for learners to understand and master yes/no questions with *be* and other verbs, plus short answers with auxiliaries, with particular attention on the *be* and *do* contrast. This means they may ask and answer yes/no questions in the present simple, present continuous and/or future with *going to*. It is also a lot of fun to play, because it involves betting and tests how well acquainted learners are with one another.

Language output

- A: Are you an English teacher?
B: No, I'm not.
A: Do you go to the movies every week?
B: Yes, I do.

Procedures

- Before class, cut out one set of cards for every group.
- Recap yes/no questions by writing a few short answers with *be* and *do* on the board, and eliciting correct and appropriate questions for them.
- Demonstrate the game by taking a card (e.g. Yes, we do) and asking the class a question that will yield the answer on your card (e.g. Do we have class on (day of the week when you actually have class)?). When they have given you the answer, show them the card and tell them you can discard it. Then, pick another card (e.g. Yes, we are) and ask the class a question that will **not** yield the desired answer (e.g. Are you English teachers?). As they answer No, we aren't, show them the card and tell them you cannot discard it.
- Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- Playing the game.
 - Players shuffle and deal out the cards evenly, disregarding any cards left over.
 - The first player picks one of his or her cards, and thinks of a question that will yield the answer on that card. He or she then tries to guess who in the group will give him or her the answer on the card, and directs the question to that person.
 - If the respondent produces a short answer that equals the one on the card, the player may discard it; if not, he or she keeps the card.
 - Players take turns proceeding in this way. The first player to get rid of all of his or her cards wins the game.

Variation

You may use this game to practise other contrasts, such as simple past v. present perfect simple. All you have to do is produce a new set of cards containing the appropriate short answers with *did*, *have* and *has*.

Note on class size

The ideal group size for playing this game is four. If your class is very small, you may have students play it in pairs, but it will not be as much fun. For a very large class, use groups of six and have them play it twice.

Yes, I am.	Yes, he is.	Yes, she is.
Yes, it is.	Yes, we are.	Yes, they are.
Yes, I do.	Yes, he does.	Yes, she does.
Yes, it does.	Yes, they do.	No, I'm not.
No, he isn't.	No, she isn't.	No, we aren't.
No, they aren't.	No, I don't.	No, he doesn't.
No, she doesn't.	No, it doesn't.	No, they don't.

10.3 All about us

Level: pre-intermediate

Wh- questions with mixed tenses

Any

Personal trivia

Open/personal

Groups of three or four

20–30 minutes

Set of slips (one per group)

Vocabulary

Wh- words *what, what kind, what time, when, where, who, why, how, how long, how often, how many, how much*

Comments

This personalized trivia pursuit can be used at any level for intensive practice with wh- question formation, as the questions are totally generated by the students. The wh- words can be combined with any vocabulary and verb forms they have learned. It is therefore also excellent for reviewing purposes. Finally, it helps learners to become better acquainted with one another.

Language output

A: *What kind of movies does (name) like?*

B: *He/she likes westerns and thrillers.*

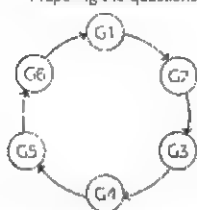
A: *How long has (name) been married?*

B: *He/she has been married for five years.*

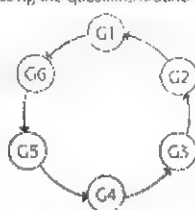
Procedures

- 1 Before class, cut out one set of slips for every group.
- 2 Go over question formation and model the language several times with the whole class.
- 3 Playing the game:
 - Each group writes questions about the members of one other group, plus the answers, in the appropriate spaces on the slips. Then, they fold the bottom of each slip so as to conceal the answers, and pass them around following the diagram below.

Preparing the questions



Passing the questions around



- Now players compete with one another within their groups. They take turns drawing a slip and reading the question on it. Whoever knows the answer puts their hand up and answers. The answer is checked against the one written at the bottom of the slip. If it is correct, the respondent gets the slip; if not, someone else may try. In case no one knows, the player who reads out the question discloses the answer and sets the slip aside.
- When all the questions have been asked, players count their slips. Whoever has the largest number of slips wins the game.

Variation

If your students are not very well acquainted with one another, set another context, e.g. famous people, world knowledge, etc.

What ?	Where ?
Answer: fold here	Answer: fold here
When ?	Who ?
Answer: fold here	Answer: fold here
Why ?	How long ?
Answer: fold here	Answer: fold here
How often ?	How much ?
Answer: fold here	Answer: fold here
How many ?	How ?
Answer: fold here	Answer: fold here
What kind ?	What time ?
Answer: fold here	Answer: fold here

10.4 Unique me

Auxiliaries: *too, either, so, neither*

Vocabulary

Auxiliaries: *be, do, can*

Elementary to intermediate

Sharing

Open/personal

Groups of two to four

10–15 minutes

Set of cards (one per group)

Comments

Expressing agreement and disagreement is an important function in communication, but by no means easy in English as it involves good control of a complex auxiliary system, plus contrasting elements such as *too, either, so, neither*. This student-centred activity has been designed to provide practice with these points while giving learners plenty of room to talk about themselves.

Language output

A: *I just love Michael Jackson.*

B: *I do too. / So do I. / Well, I don't.*

A: *I really can't sing at all.*

B: *I can't either. / Neither can I. / Well, I can.*

Procedures

- Before class, cut out one set of cards for every group.
- On the board, write down a few statements similar to those on the cards. Elicit possible endings from half of the class. From the other half, elicit agreement and disagreement, drawing their attention to the correct use of the target language.
- Playing the game
 - Players shuffle the cards and deal them out evenly.
 - Whoever gets the card *I just love* begins the game by completing the sentence with some content about him or herself that he or she believes no one else will be able to echo with *too/so* or *either/neither*.
 - All the other players then respond with agreement or disagreement. If no *too/so* or *either/neither* responses are produced, then the first player 'wins' the card for his or her 'uniqueness', by laying it next to him or herself. Otherwise, the card goes to the centre of the table.
 - Players take turns proceeding in this way. Note that the group may challenge anyone's statement if they think it is untrue. You will want this to happen as it generates conversation.
 - The game ends when all the cards have been used. Whoever has the largest number of cards laid next to him or herself wins the game.

Note on language output

You may want to leave out inversion with *so/neither* when working with elementary learners.

Variation

For intermediate or more advanced groups, use **Unique me II**. It has been designed to provide practice with a wider range of auxiliaries, inversion with *so/neither*, and possessives, e.g. A: *My mother is scared of snakes.* B: *So is mine*, as we have often observed learners struggling with this kind of construction.

I just love...

I don't...

I can... very well.

I really can't...

Tomorrow I am...

I am not a good...

Last night I...

Yesterday I didn't...

I often...

I'm not going...

I would like...

I was...

10.4 Unique me II

I have always...

I have never...

I'd rather...

I would never...

I used to... when...

I couldn't...

Next year I will...

I don't have to...

I hate it when...

I can't stand...

My favourite subject
at school...

My mother...

11.1

UNIT 11 Articles

Come one, come all

Language focus

a/an v. some

Beginner or elementary

Board game

Food

Groups of two to six

15–20 minutes

Board and dice (one per group), worksheet and counters (one per student)

Vocabulary

Nouns: pizza, bread, coffee/tea, cheese, sausage roll, grapes, ice-cream, apple, strawberries, lemonade, croissant, biscuits, cake, hot-dog, wine, hamburger, pie, beer, soup

Partitives (optional) a piece of, a slice of, a glass of, a cup of

Comments

Your beginner or elementary students will certainly enjoy this contextualized board game where they will be able to practise the use of a/an v. some with countable and uncountable nouns. It is interactive throughout, and the luck factor will play down on competition, thus encouraging weaker learners to participate without fear.

Language output

A Would you like a hot-dog / some wine / some strawberries?

d Yes, please. / No, thanks

Procedures

- Before class: We have provided you with two identical copies of the same worksheet on a single page to save you photocopies. So, get only half as many photocopies of the page as you have students in the class and cut the page in half as indicated.
- In class, hand out one half of the worksheet to each student, and elicit the articles/partitives for the nouns given. Alternatively, pair off students, let them put in the articles/partitives and check with the whole class.
- On the board, write the skeleton for the dialogue in: **Language output** above. Model the language a couple of times.
- Set the context by telling your class: *You are going to an end-of-term party. Before going, decide what you want to have there. Tick the five items that you want.*
- Have students individually select the five different things they would like to have at the party.
- Playing the game
 - Players place their counters at START.
 - The first player casts the dice and moves his or her counter accordingly. The person to his or her right then offers him or her the item in the square where the counter has landed. If the item is among those previously selected by the player, he or she accepts it and ticks it off his or her list. If not, he or she simply declines.
 - Players take turns proceeding in this way until everyone has moved round the board once. Then, players count the items they have each ticked off their lists. The player who had the largest number of items he or she wanted wins the game.

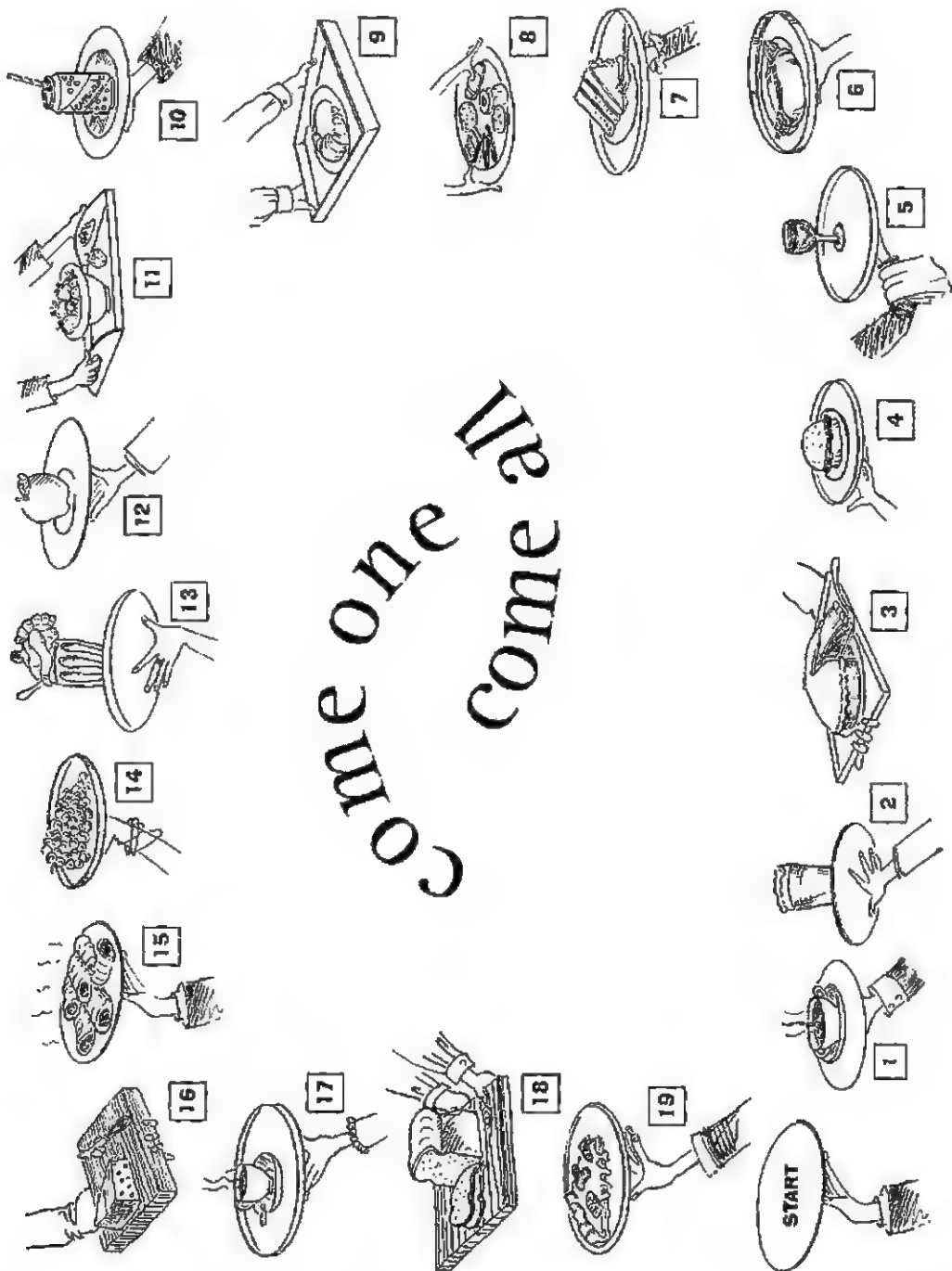
Variation

Replace the pictures on the board with others depicting the most popular foods and beverages served at parties in your country.

Note on material

If students are playing in groups of two or three, give them coins instead of dice, and have them select eight items instead of five. By moving one square (heads) or two squares (tails) and working with a larger number of items, they will get more practice.

11.1 Come one, come all



Come one
Come all

1 Before the party.

Are you hungry? thirsty? Circle the things you would like to have at the party.

_____ cheese _____ hot-dogs
 _____ sausage rolls _____ wine
 _____ grapes _____ hamburgers
 _____ ice-cream _____ pie
 _____ apples _____ beer
 _____ strawberries _____ soup
 _____ lemonade _____ pizza
 _____ croissants _____ bread
 _____ biscuits _____ coffee
 _____ cake

2 At the party.

Tick the things from your list as you get them.

3 After the party.

How many things did you get? Are you still hungry or thirsty?

1 Before the party.

Are you hungry? thirsty? Circle the things you would like to have at the party.

_____ cheese _____ hot-dogs
 _____ sausage rolls _____ wine
 _____ grapes _____ hamburgers
 _____ ice-cream _____ pie
 _____ apples _____ beer
 _____ strawberries _____ soup
 _____ lemonade _____ pizza
 _____ croissants _____ bread
 _____ biscuits _____ coffee
 _____ cake

2 At the party.

Tick the things from your list as you get them.

3 After the party.

How many things did you get? Are you still hungry or thirsty?

12.1 Pack 'n' go

There be in present simple

Elementary

Information pool

Hotels

Pairs

10–15 minutes

**Worksheets A and B
(one per student)**

Vocabulary

Places: *supermarket, souvenir shop, restaurant, hamburger bar, cinema, disco, theatre, public pool, tennis court, newsstand, art gallery, museum, bar, gift shop, clothes shop, public library, bank, bookshop, fitness centre, hairdresser's, convenience store, bus stop, taxi stand, underground station, laundrette, photo shop, amusement park, ice-cream shop, post office, cashpoint*

Comments

This game offers learners contextualized and intensive practice with yes/no questions and short answers involving the use of *there is/are*. What is so appealing about this activity is that it is the learners who decide what will go on the worksheet, what questions to ask, and when they have obtained enough information to accomplish their task.

Language output

A: *Is there a supermarket near the hotel?*

B: *Yes, there is./No, there isn't (but there is a very good convenience store just across from the hotel).*

A: *Are there any restaurants near the hotel?*

B: *Yes, there are./No, there aren't.*

Procedures

- 1 Before class, photocopy the worksheet and cut the copies in half as indicated.
- 2 Go over the use of *there is/are* by asking the class about places near your school. Model the language several times.
- 3 Hand out worksheet A to half of the class, and worksheet B to the other half. Pair off students A and B.
- 4 Set the situation by telling your class. *Students A, you are hotel owners in your town. Students B, you are travelling to A's town.*
- 5 Doing the activity.
 - 1 Individually, students A write their names on the hotel roof, and decide what kind of places there are around their hotel by selecting eight items from the list and plotting them on the map. Items may be repeated, e.g. two hotels, three restaurants, etc.
 - 2 Individually, students B decide why they are travelling and who with (clarify vocabulary for these two parts of the worksheet if necessary). Having such specific circumstances in mind, they decide what will be important for them to have near the hotel by checking eight of the items listed on their worksheet.
 - 3 Students work in pairs, asking for and giving information according to the decisions they made in the previous steps.
 - 4 If student B thinks student A's hotel is not suitable, he or she should talk to other hotel owners until an appropriate one is found.

B TRAVELLER

You are going to spend about two or three weeks in A's town. Consider the following aspects of your trip

1 You're travelling:

- ☐ on business
- ☐ on holiday
- ☐ to do a course
- ☐ to attend a series of conferences
- ☐ to visit relatives
- ☐ to visit friends
- ☐ to do research for school/work

2 You're travelling

- ☐ alone
- ☐ with colleagues
- ☐ with classmates
- ☐ with family
- ☐ with friends
- ☐ with husband/wife
- ☐ others

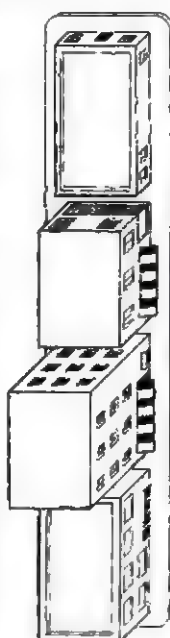
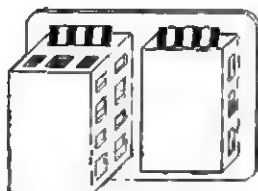
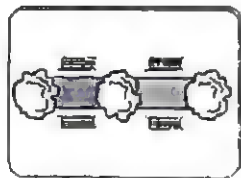
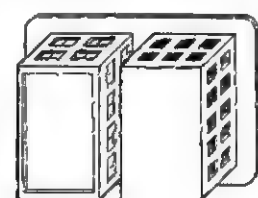
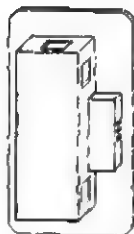
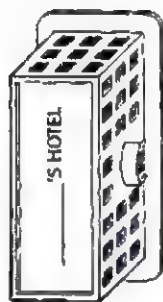
You would like the hotel to be near (tick eight items):

- ☐ supermarket
- ☐ souvenir shops
- ☐ restaurants
- ☐ hamburger bars
- ☐ cinemas
- ☐ discos
- ☐ theatres
- ☐ public pool
- ☐ tennis court
- ☐ newsstand
- ☐ art galleries
- ☐ museums
- ☐ bars
- ☐ gift shop
- ☐ clothes shops
- ☐ public library
- ☐ bank
- ☐ bookshops
- ☐ fitness centre
- ☐ hairdresser's
- ☐ convenience store
- ☐ bus stop
- ☐ taxi stand
- ☐ underground station
- ☐ laundrette
- ☐ photo shop
- ☐ amusement park
- ☐ ice-cream shop
- ☐ post office
- ☐ cashpoint

Talk to your partner and find out if there are the eight items you have selected near his/her hotel.

Is A's hotel right for you?

A HOTEL OWNER



What is there near your hotel? Select eight items and place them on your map.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 supermarket | 11 art galleries | 21 convenience store |
| 2 souvenir shops | 12 museums | 22 bus stop |
| 3 restaurants | 13 bars | 23 taxi stand |
| 4 hamburger bars | 14 gift shop | 24 underground station |
| 5 cinemas | 15 clothes shops | 25 laundrette |
| 6 discos | 16 public library | 26 photo shop |
| 7 theatres | 17 bank | 27 amusement park |
| 8 public pool | 18 bookshops | 28 ice-cream shop |
| 9 tennis court | 19 fitness centre | 29 post office |
| 10 newsstand | 20 hairdresser's | 30 cashpoint |

12.2 Rain or shine

It as subject

Intermediate

Tic-tac-toe

Weather conditions

Instruction

Teams of two or three

10–15 minutes

Materials

Grid and set of cards (one for every two teams)

Vocabulary

Weather conditions: *cold, hot, windy, cloudy, foggy, raining, snowing, freezing, sunny*

Adjectives: *difficult, easy, hard, impossible, dangerous, safe, expensive, cheap, interesting, exciting, sensible, silly, important, nice, stupid, crazy*

Comments

This game provides practice with the dummy subject *it* for verbs and adjectives related to the weather, as well as adjectives that may take an infinitive clause as a complement. These structures often pose difficulties for learners whose native language allows for zero subjects. The game focuses on form and accuracy, but also requires creativity, strategy and cooperation within teams.

Language output

When it's foggy, it's dangerous to drive on the motorway.

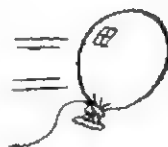
It's silly to spend the day indoors when it is sunny outside.

Procedures

- 1 Before class, separate one grid (top half) for every two teams. Then, cut out the adjective cards (bottom half) and put them inside a bag or envelope, one set for every two teams.
- 2 In class, take one verb or adjective from the grid and one adjective from the cards. Write them on the board with an example of your own, as shown in **Language output**. Elicit a few more examples from the class, drawing their attention to the target structures.
- 3 Divide the class into teams, pair off teams, and hand out the material.
- 4 Playing the game.
 - ▶ Objective of the game: to form a vertical, horizontal or diagonal row of correct answers on the grid (tic-tac-toe).
 - ▶ Teams appoint one player to time the responses and keep the score.
 - ▶ Team A picks a card from the bag or envelope, and chooses one slot in the grid. Before their time is up (let's say, one or two minutes), they must produce a sentence using the word in the slot and the adjective on the card, as shown in **Language output**.
 - ▶ If their sentence is accepted by everyone in terms of meaning and form, they mark the chosen slot as their own.
 - ▶ Teams take turns proceeding in this way until one of them does tic-tac-toe, in which case they score one point, or until all slots have been taken without either of them doing tic-tac-toe.
 - ▶ Have them play the game several times. When you think they have had enough practice, have them add up their points. The team with the highest score wins the game.

Note on material

As students will be playing the game several times, they may either use different symbols to mark their slots in each round, or copy the grid, which is easy and quick to do.

**cold****hot****windy****cloudy****foggy****raining****snowing****freezing****sunny****Cards**

difficult	easy	hard	impossible
dangerous	safe	expensive	cheap
interesting	exciting	sensible	silly
important	nice	stupid	crazy

13.1 Verb trap

To v. -ing

Verb + gerund *enjoy, practise, miss, start, love, can't stand, remember, regret, can't help, admit (to), postpone, try, avoid, stop, keep, imagine, mind, consider, hate*

Intermediate

Verb + infinitive *decide, manage, start, promise, threaten, fail, attempt, remember, try, tend, seem, stop, learn, forget, refuse, hate*

Grid game

Comments

This fun and challenging game focuses on the accurate use of verb + gerund or infinitive, important patterns that learners must attend to. However, winning the game is also a result of strategy and cunning. In addition, learners take full responsibility for peer correction.

Open

Groups of three or four

Language output

Please stop making all that noise.

I stopped to have a snack on my way to class.

15–20 minutes

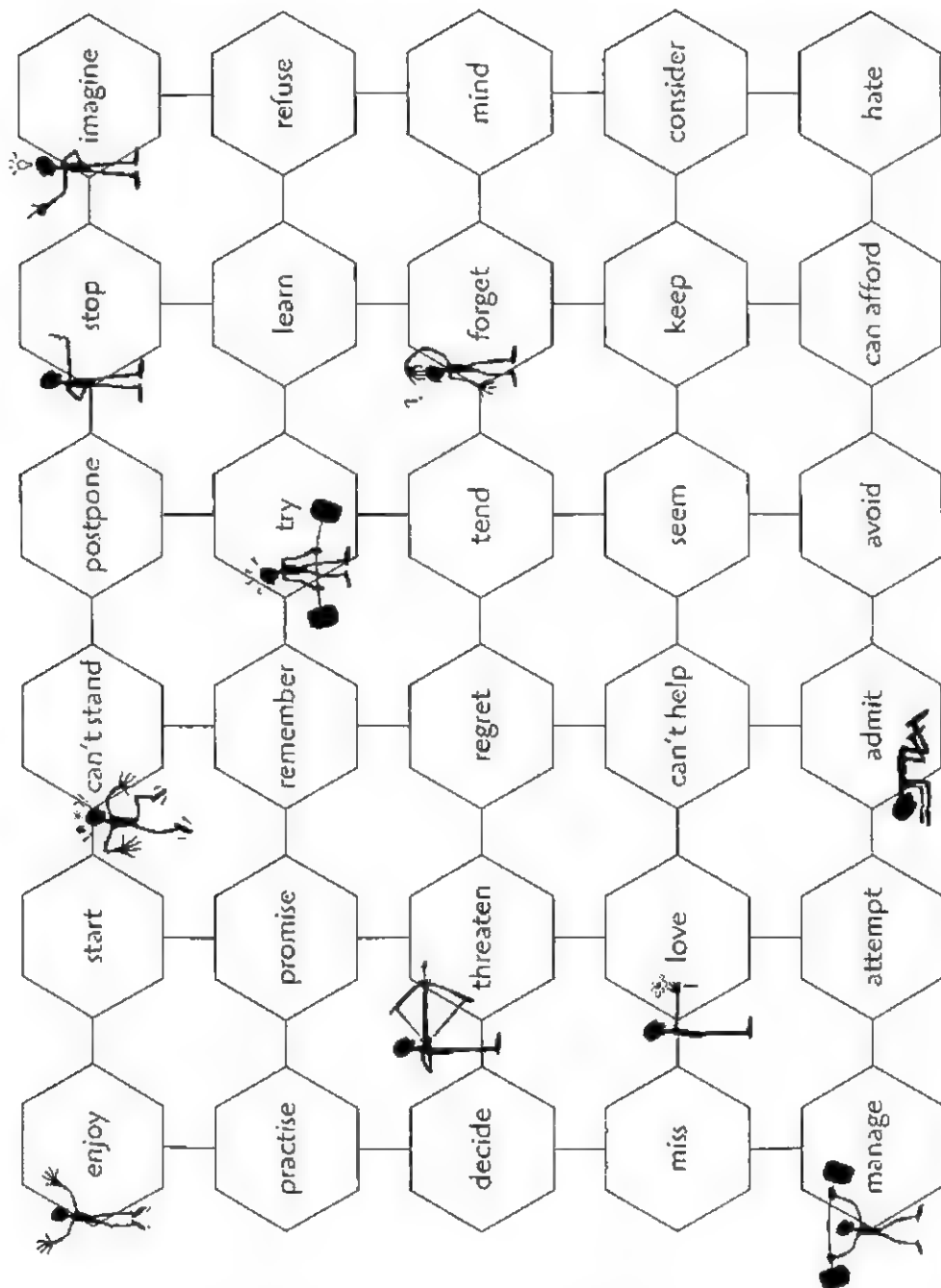
Procedures

Grid (one per group),
coloured pencils (one per
student)

- 1 Take some of the verbs followed by the gerund and others by the infinitive from the grid. Ask your class to make sentences with them, requiring that they be followed by another verb. Draw their attention to the use of gerunds and infinitives. Don't forget to go over those verbs that may take either a gerund or an infinitive as a complement, but with a difference in meaning.
- 2 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material. Players in each group should use different coloured pencils.
- 3 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Objective of the game: to occupy as many hexagons as possible while, at the same time, trying to prevent the advance of opponents.
 - ▶ To start the game, each player chooses one hexagon and makes a sentence with the verb in it. If the sentence is judged correct by the rest of the group, the player may claim the hexagon as his or her own by marking it with the coloured pencil. **Note:** To maintain a reasonable pace, set a time limit for the players to come up with their sentences.
 - ▶ From then on, a player's target hexagon must be contiguous with any hexagon already occupied by him or her. **Note:** Because of this rule, players may use the following strategy: they may move into the hexagons that are contiguous with their opponents', thus isolating them and preventing them from occupying new hexagons.
 - ▶ The game proceeds until all the hexagons have been taken. Each player counts the hexagons he or she occupies. Whoever has the largest number wins the game.

Note on class size

Even if your class is small, do not let students play in pairs. This will cancel out the strategic factor resulting in a very dull game!



14.1

UNIT 14 Prepositions

The preposition contest

Language focus

Prepositions of place and time

Level

Beginner

Type

Tic-tac-toe

Topic

Open

Interaction

Teams of two to four

Time

15 minutes

Material

**Grid and set of cards
(one per group)**

Vocabulary

Adverbials of place and time *at work, home, midday, 8 o'clock, school, night, the City Bank, Harrods, the beach; on December 25th, Sunday, holiday, the wall, my birthday, 5th Avenue, the beach, the second floor, the radio; in my apartment, class, Book 1, New York, July, the morning, the summer, this neighbourhood*

Comments

This game gives beginners an opportunity to practise or review prepositions of place and time. Here, luck plays down the knowledge factor, which motivates weaker learners to participate without fear. The game also encourages cooperation within teams and peer correction across teams.

Language output

My parents are at home now.

My birthday is on May 5th.

Procedures

- Before class, separate one grid (top half) for every two teams. Then, cut out the cards (bottom half) and put them into bags or envelopes, again one set for every two teams.
- In class, review the use of prepositions to form adverbials of time and place, as well as some fixed expressions.
- Divide the class into teams, pair off teams, and hand out the material.
- Playing the game.
 - Objective of the game: to make grammatically correct sentences in order to form a vertical, horizontal or diagonal row of X's or O's (tic-tac-toe).
 - Team A (X) picks a card from the bag or envelope, on which they will find a phrase. Next, they choose a slot in the grid containing the preposition that they think will form a correct adverbial with the phrase on the card. They then make a sentence with the adverbial.
 - If the sentence is judged correct by everyone, team A marks the slot with an X; otherwise, they do not score.
 - Team B (O) proceeds in the same way.
 - The two teams take turns drawing the cards and making sentences. The game will end either when one of the teams does tic-tac-toe, or when all the slots have been taken but neither team has done tic-tac-toe, in which case it is a draw. **Note:** in case a team picks a card for which all the correct prepositions (slots) have been taken, they put it back inside the bag or envelope and draw another one.
 - They may play this game several times. In that case, each team scores one point every time they do tic-tac-toe. When the activity is over, they count their points, and the team with the highest score wins.

Variation

When making your own version, you may want to leave one slot blank for words like *last, next, downtown, here, there*, etc., which take no preposition.

Note on material

As students will probably be playing several times, either have them mark their slots with different symbols every time they play, or have them copy the grid.

GRID



ON	IN	ON
IN	AT	AT
AT	ON	IN

CARDS

work	home	midday	8 o'clock	school
December 25th	Sunday	holiday	the wall	my birthday
my apartment	class	Book 1	New York	July
the morning	the summer	this neighbourhood	night	the City Bank
Harrods	5th Avenue	the beach	the second floor	the radio

14.2 You and I

Vocabulary

Adjective + preposition

Adjectives + prepositions: *scared of, good at, proud of, interested in, fed up with, annoyed about, jealous of, responsible for, different from, hopeless at, used to, tired of*

Intermediate

Comments

Sharing

This game makes learners attend to and practise adjective + preposition combinations, as well as the position of prepositions in questions and relative clauses, a point that most learners find it difficult to grasp. Because it invites participants to find out more about their classmates and talk about themselves, it is also excellent for class bonding.

Personality and feelings

Language output

Pairs

A: *What is something you are really scared of?*

B: *I'm really scared of spiders. What about you?*

A: *I'm scared of snakes.*

B: *Why? Have you ever been bitten by a snake? / How do you react when you see one?*

15–30 minutes

Procedures

Worksheet (one per student)

1 Write the adjectives from the worksheet on the board and elicit the prepositions they go with and the kinds of complements the prepositions may take, i.e. nouns and gerunds. After that, model the language in **Language output** by formulating some questions, eliciting responses and engaging in conversation. Draw students' attention to the position of the prepositions.

2 Hand out the worksheets.

3 Doing the activity:

- ▶ Have students fill out the worksheets individually with information about themselves.
- ▶ Either pair off students, especially the ones you think are not yet very well acquainted with one another, or let them choose their partners.
- ▶ Participants choose six to eight of the questions on the worksheet to ask their partners and develop a conversation.

Variation

- ▶ If you want to turn this activity into a game, have students ask and answer all of the 12 questions and check the balloons where they have something in common with their partners. Then, with the whole class, find out which pair has the largest number of things in common. **Note:** This variation will, however, turn a fluency building activity into a race, as students will be focusing on finding out what they have in common with their partners rather than becoming better acquainted with one another.
- ▶ To challenge students a bit further, leave out the prepositions in the balloons and have students supply them in the preparation phase. This has the added plus of focusing on the position of prepositions.
- ▶ You may also have them report their findings with *Both ... and I ...* / *Neither I nor ...* / *Both of us ...* / *Neither of us ...* etc.

Note on time

This activity may take anything from 15 to 30 minutes, depending on your students' level of interest and how much they engage in conversation to know one another better.

What's something
you are really
scared of?

What's something
you are good at?

Who's someone you
are very proud of?

What's something
you are deeply
interested in?

What's something
you can easily get
annoyed about?

What's something
you are now fed up
with?

Who's someone
you are particularly
jealous of?

What are you
responsible for at
home?

Who in your family
are you very
different from?

What are you
hopeless at?

What can't you get
used to?

What are you
absolutely tired of?

14.3 Preposition checkers

Vocabulary

Verbs and prepositions: shout, stare, smile, aim, throw **AT**; break, crash, drive, bump, turn **into**; discuss, enter, like, match, dare (o = **NO PREPOSITION**); believe, specialize, succeed, trust, interfere **IN**, collide, cope, provide, supply, disagree **WITH**, dream, die, approve, accuse, remind **OF**, complain, explain, describe, apologize, give, object, submit, reply, respond, contribute **TO**, hear, suffer, borrow, protect, prevent, recover, retire, release, rescue, resign **FROM**, insist, count, depend, bet, spend, congratulate, comment, concentrate, rely, lean **ON**; criticize, blame, vote, ask, apply, prepare, charge, hope, beg, search **for** **OR**

Notes: Some of the verbs above may take other prepositions.

Comments

This game urges learners to attend to and practise verb + preposition combinations. It focuses on form, with learners in charge of peer correction. Strategy and luck are the two other elements that come into play in determining the winner.

Language output

I don't like it when someone shouts at me.
My uncle crashed into the front gate because he is a very bad driver.
My brother is applying for several jobs at the same time.

Procedures

- Before class, cut out the cards and put them into bags or envelopes, one set for each group.
- Take some of the verbs from the cards and write them on the board. Elicit the prepositions they go with and write meaningful sentences containing the verb+preposition combinations.
- Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- Playing the game
 - Players place their counters at 1, 2 or 3 on the board.
 - Objective of the game: To move the counters across the board into the square with the corresponding number. Moves can be made into triangles sharing a side or vertex with the triangle where one's counter is or by jumping over an opponent's counter.
 - Players take turns picking a card from the bag or envelope. If the verb on it goes with the preposition in any one of the possible target triangles (see above), the player makes a sentence with the verb+preposition combination. If the sentence is accepted as correct by the group, the player advances the counter into the target triangle. If, on the other hand, the sentence is judged incorrect by the group, the player remains in place. In neither case will the card go back into the bag or envelope.
 - In case there is no match, the player may put the card back into the bag or envelope and pick one more. If there is again no match or the player produces an incorrect answer, he or she will put the card back and remain in place.
 - The first player to bring his or her counter into the home position across the board wins the game.

Verb + preposition

Upper-intermediate

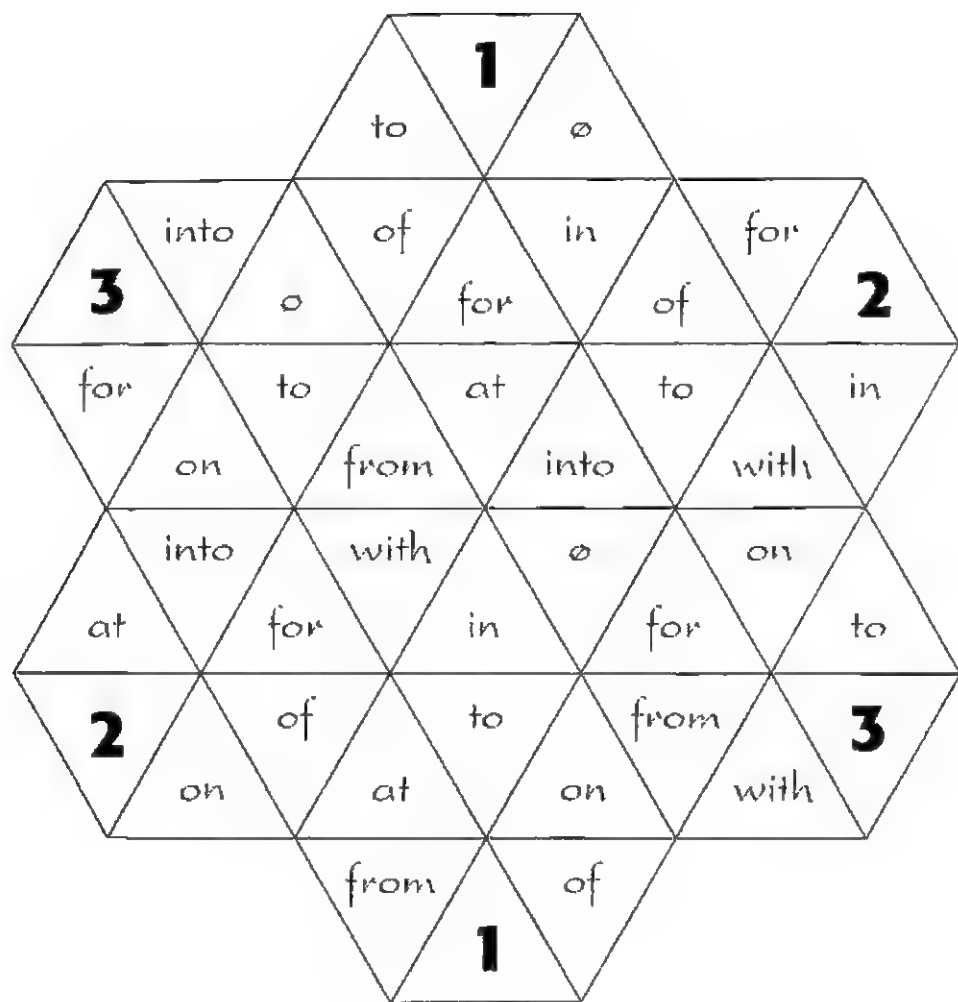
Chinese checkers

Open

Groups of two or three

20 minutes

Board and set of cards
 (one per group), counters
 (one per student)



14.3 Preposition checkers

CARDS

shout	stare	smile	aim	throw
break	crash	drive	bump	turn
discuss	enter	like	match	dare
believe	specialize	succeed	trust	interfere
collide	cope	provide	supply	disagree
insist	count	depend	bet	spend
complain	explain	describe	apologize	give

CARDS

object	submit	reply	respond	contribute
hear	suffer	borrow	protect	prevent
recover	retire	release	rescue	resign
dream	die	approve	accuse	remind
congratulate	comment	concentrate	rely	lean
criticize	blame	vote	ask	apply
prepare	charge	hope	beg	search

15.1 How do they compare?

Vocabulary

Comparative forms
of adjectives

Adjectives prompted by dominoes

Intermediate

Nouns: *(watching) TV, tortoise, rabbit, (going to the) theatre, (going to the) cinema, hourglass, alarm clock, cat, lion, (short/tall) woman, candle, light bulb, (glass of) wine, (mug of) beer, shopping bag, going shopping, suitcase/travelling, credit cards, cheque, (thin) woman, (fat) man, fishing, gardening, elephant, mouse, computer, calculator, hamburger, apple, (playing) cards, (playing) chess, E.T., Titanic, sun/sunny day, snowman/snow/winter, aeroplane, balloon, drum, violin, feather, cricketer, man, woman, rugby, football, block of flats, house, bowling, tennis, (reading a) book*

Dominoes

Open

Comments

Groups of three to five

In this game learners are given an opportunity to practise the comparative forms of adjectives and to review or expand vocabulary as well. The game taps into their creativity as it requires them to find original comparisons to win the game. Peer correction and group discussion are also encouraged here.

20 minutes

Language output

Set of dominoes
(one per group)

A tortoise is slower than a rabbit.

Gardening is more tiring than fishing.

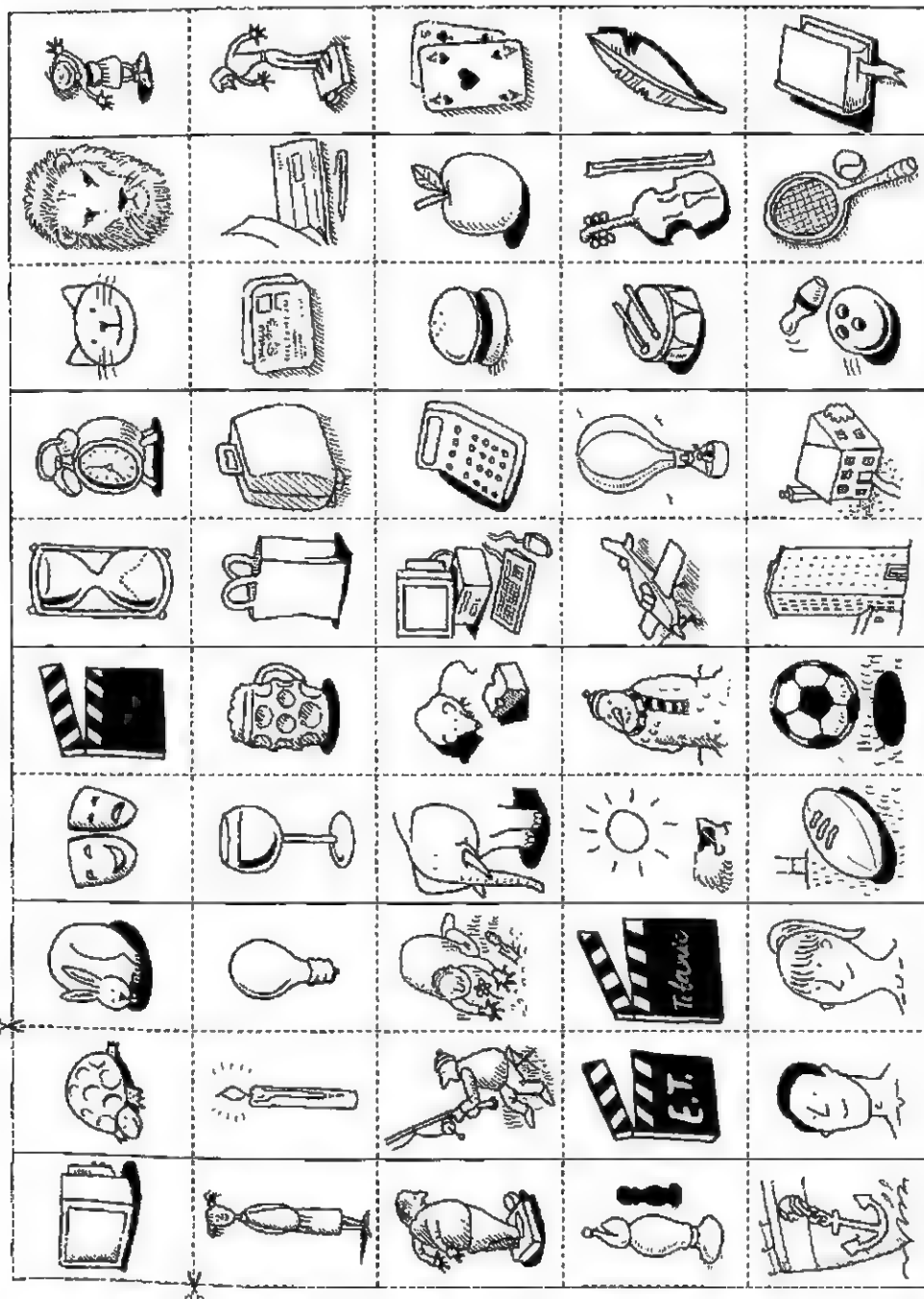
Cheques are not as convenient as credit cards.

Procedures

- Before class, cut out the dominoes along the dotted lines as indicated, one set for each group.
- Review the comparative forms of adjectives by writing the names of several items on the board and eliciting comparisons from your class. Include some examples with gerunds as subjects, e.g. *Watching TV is more relaxing than reading a book*, as students may want to use this kind of construction during the game.
- Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- Playing the game
 - Players shuffle the dominoes and deal them out as follows:
 5 players, 3 dominoes each 4 players, 4 dominoes each
 3 players, 5 dominoes each 2 players, 7 dominoes each
 The remaining dominoes are piled face down in the centre, except one, which is turned face up to begin the game with.
 - In turns, players may discard their dominoes by placing them next to one of the two ends of the domino on the table, provided that they can either find a plausible comparison for the adjacent items depicted on the domino, or express the comparison in a correct sentence. It is the group who decides whether a given sentence is acceptable or not.
 - The game proceeds as in ordinary dominoes. The first player to discard all of his or her dominoes wins the game.

Variations

- Change the pictures on the dominoes to suit your learners' proficiency level.
- With more-advanced learners, you may wish to encourage the use of intensifiers, e.g. *A tortoise is a lot slower than a rabbit. Gardening is far more tiring than fishing.*



15.2 Three of a kind

Comparative forms
of quantifiers

Pre-intermediate

Rummy

Common nouns

Groups of three to six

10–15 minutes

Set of cards
(one per group)

Vocabulary

Countable nouns: *people, tools, women, scissors, glasses, mice*

Uncountable nouns: *pie, money, furniture, luggage, mail, water*

Comments

This game is an adaptation of Rummy designed to provide practice with the comparative forms of quantifiers: *more, less, fewer, as much as* and *as many as*. The pictures on the cards cover countable and uncountable nouns so as to help learners decide which quantifier forms to use.

Language output

There is more / less / as much furniture in this picture than/us in that one

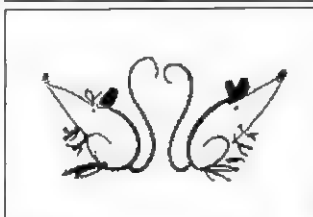
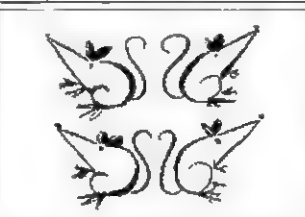
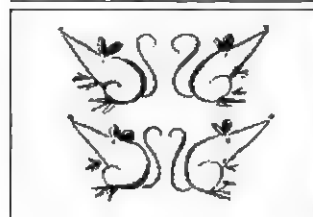
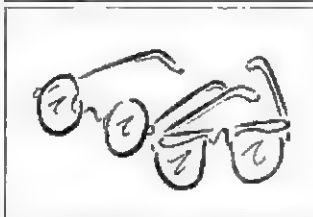
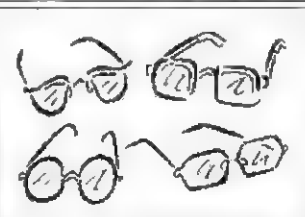
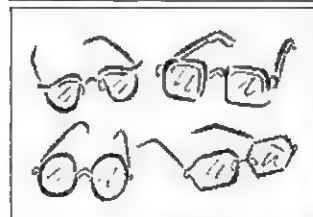
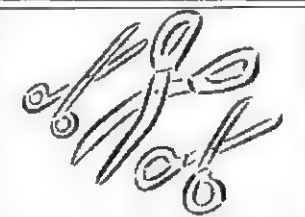
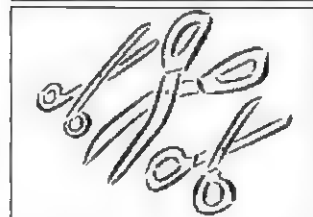
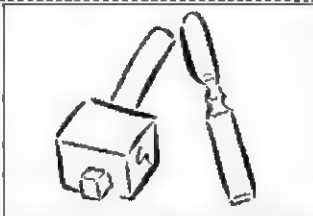
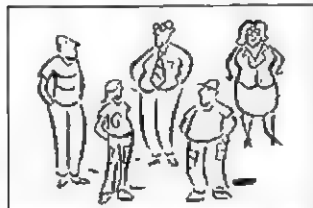
There are more / fewer / as many people in this picture than/as in that one

Procedures

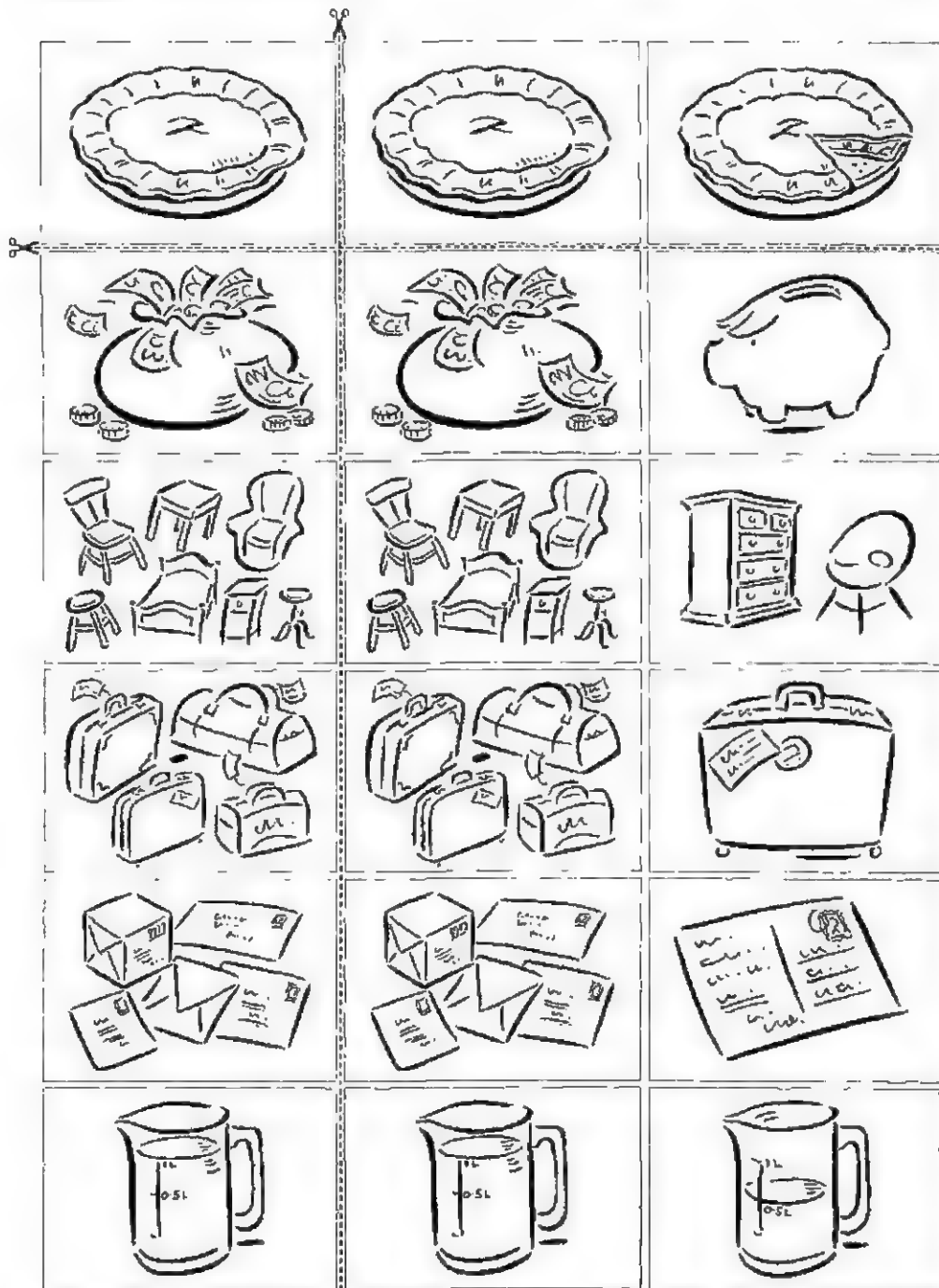
- 1 Before class, cut out the cards, one set for each group.
- 2 Using visual aids, elicit comparisons such as those shown in **Language output**, and model the language several times, making sure your learners understand how the countable/uncountable features of nouns determine the choice of quantifier form.
- 3 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 4 Playing the game:
 - ▶ Players shuffle the cards and deal them out as follows: for three to four players, four cards each; and for five to six players, three cards each. The remaining cards are placed face down in the centre of the table.
 - ▶ The first player picks a card from the table and tries to form sets of two or three of a kind. He or she then lays them on the table and makes one or more sentences comparing the items on them in terms of quantity, depending on how many cards he or she wishes to lay down.
 - ▶ The next player picks a card from the pile. He or she may form new sets or complete whatever sets have already been laid on the table by other players, provided he or she produces sentences comparing the items on them. **Note:** If two cards depicting different quantities are laid down first, the player adding the third card to complete the set may either compare it unequally with one of the cards, or equally with the other.
 - ▶ The first player to get rid of all of his or her cards wins the game.

Note on game rules

You will note that there is no rule preventing players from discarding cards when they produce incorrect sentences. You may either remind your students to do peer correction or make such a rule as a condition for discarding cards and, therefore, winning the game.



15.2 Three of a kind



16.1

UNIT 16 Possessives

Family album

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

Beginner

Maze

Family

Groups of three or four

15 minutes

Board and set of cards (one per group), counters (one per student)

Vocabulary

Subject pronouns: *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*

Possessive adjectives: *my, your, his, her, our, their*

Nouns related to: *family, school subjects, sports, entertainment*

Adjectives: *big, famous, busy, small, nice, comfortable, fantastic, favourite, pretty, intelligent, good, special*

Verbs: *be, have, work, do, play, live, come, visit, love, go, like, go out*

Adverbials: *very hard, on the phone, always, once a month, just across the street, together, every Saturday, usually*

Comments

This contextualized maze provides learners with an interesting and fun way to contrast and practice subject pronouns and possessive adjectives. In addition, it is rich in input in the form of statements, questions and vocabulary. Luck and strategy combine with language accuracy to determine the winner.

Language output

My parents are very busy people. They work very hard.

My brothers are my best friends. Their names are Carl and Cliff.

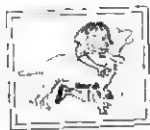
Procedures

- 1 Before class, cut out the cards and place them inside a bag or envelope, one set per group.
- 2 Divide the class into groups and hand out the material.
- 3 Model the language and demonstrate the basic principle of the game by drawing a card from one of the bags or envelopes, and asking the class where it could go. Repeat this a couple of times to make sure they can use the language correctly and have understood the principle of the game.
- 4 Playing the game:
 - Objective of the game: to be the first to move from the top of the maze to the bottom.
 - The first player draws a card. One of the following situations will then occur:
 - a the player fills one of the slots in the four top squares correctly with the item on the card, in which case he or she may enter the maze by moving a counter into the target square,
 - b the player knows that the item on the card does not fit into any of the top slots, in which case he or she may put it back into the bag or envelope and give it just one more try,
 - c the player attempts to fill one of the slots, but produces a wrong sentence, in which case he or she puts the card back and remains in place.
 - Players take turns proceeding in this way. After they have entered the maze, they may only move into those squares that are connected by a passageway to the square where their counter stands, and providing that the target square is not occupied by anyone else.
 - The first player to come out of the maze wins the game.

Variation

You may follow the same procedures to practise other contrasts such as possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns, or any other grammatical points. All you need is a new set of sentences and cards.

16.1 Family album



_____ name
is Chuck. I am
a student at
Orange High.

Are _____ a
student too?

_____ have a
big family, two
brothers and one
sister, a dog and
my cat Bernard.



This is my father.
_____ is a
police officer.

My parents are
very busy people.
_____ work
very hard.

Does your mother
work hard?
What does
_____ do?

My brothers are
my best friends.
_____ names
are Carl and Cliff.

My brother Cliff
plays in the school
football team.
_____ is the
goalkeeper.

Do you have a
brother? What's
_____ name?

This is my sister.
_____ name
is Janet.

My sister is always
on the phone with
_____ boyfriend.

We live in
Orange Garden.
_____ is
a small town
but very nice.

_____ house is
very nice and
comfortable. We
have a garden with
beautiful flowers.

Do you and
_____ family
live in a house or an
apartment?

My grandparents
don't live in Orange
Garden, but
_____ come to
visit once a month.

My grandmother is
a fantastic cook.
_____ chocolate
cake is famous.

My family and I
love the sea.
_____ often
go to the beach.

School is OK.
_____ favourite
subject is Maths. And
I like Biology too.

This one is my
English teacher.
_____ name is
David Palmer.

I have a girlfriend,
Alice. _____ is
very intelligent and
pretty too.

These are David and
Tim, my neighbours.
_____ live just
across the street.

David and I play
tennis together at
the club. _____ is
a very good player.

My friends and I go
out every Saturday.
_____ usually
go to parties or to
a disco.

Today is a special
day for me.
_____ is my
birthday.

MY	YOU	I	HE
THEY	SHE	THEIR	HE
HIS	HER	HER	IT
OUR	YOUR	THEY	HER
WE	MY	HIS	HER
THEY	HE	WE	IT

16.2 What a mess!

Vocabulary

-s for genitive case

Nouns (baseball) ball, crayons, train, backpack, sweater, skates, sunglasses, aeroplane, gloves, car

Comments

Elementary

This contextualized and task oriented information gap activity is meant for practising -s as an adjective and pronoun, plus questions with whose. The worksheet comes with illustrations so that learners may point at the objects while formulating questions about who they belong to. This, we have found, helps learners to focus on the meaning of their questions.

Information pool

Personal belongings

Language output

Pairs

A: Whose backpack is this?

B: That's Alice's (backpack).

A: And which group is Alice in?

B: She's in Linda's (group).

10 minutes

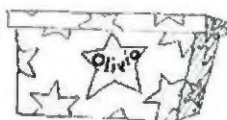
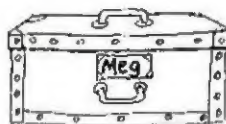
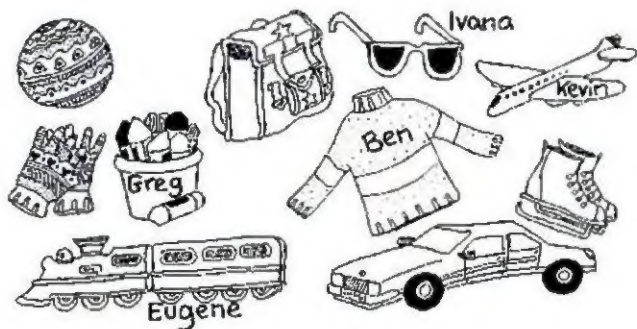
Procedures

Worksheets A and B
(one per student)

- Before class, cut the worksheets in half as indicated. Reserve the top half (worksheet A) for half of the class, and the bottom half (worksheet B) for the other half of the class.
- Using the worksheets, elicit and model the language in **Language output**. As you go along, build the skeleton on the board, because the target questions may still be difficult for elementary learners to handle all by themselves. Make sure they can understand and use the -s both as an adjective and as a pronoun.
- Pair off students with worksheets A and B.
- Set the context and task by telling your class: *You are teaching assistants in a children's school. Check who the objects belong to and which group each child is in. Put the objects into the right boxes by writing the children's names below the boxes.*
- Doing the activity:
 - Students ask and answer the questions in **Language output** to pool the information they need to accomplish their task. As they obtain the information needed, they write down the children's names next to the objects they own and below the appropriate boxes.
 - Together, students compare their decisions, that is, where they wrote the children's names.

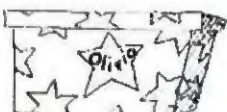
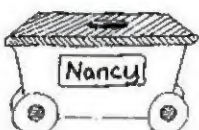
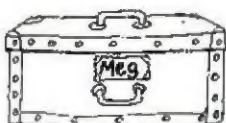
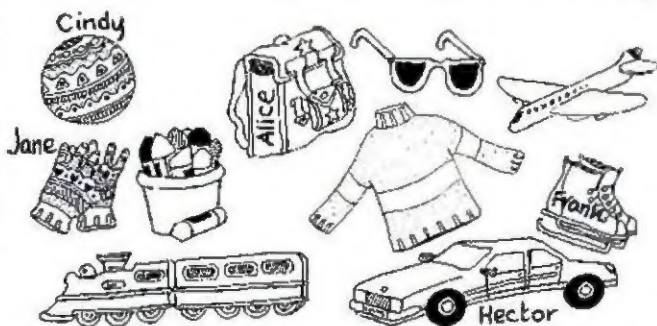
A

Student	Group
Ben	Meggie
Eugene	Olivia
Greg	Olivia
Ivana	Meg
Kevin	Nancy



B

Student	Group
Alice	Linda
Cindy	Nancy
Frank	Meg
Hector	Linda
Jane	Linda



Answers

Possible answers: page 59

	people		birds		sing.
	a kangaroo		a flea		jump.
	a monkey		a squirrel		climb trees.
	a penguin		a duck		swim.
Both	a cat	and	an owl	can	see in the dark.
	a child		a parrot		speak / imitate voices.
	an aeroplane		Superman		fly.
	a gun		a knife		kill.
	a turtle		a tree		live very long.
	a Porsche		a cheetah		run/go very fast.

Possible answers: page 70

forks and coins	made of metal.
Tennis and squash	played with a racket.
Coffee and cotton	grown in tropical regions.
Polar bears and penguins	found in the Poles.
Shoes and socks	worn on our feet.
Presents and greeting cards	are given at Christmas.
A bottle opener and a corkscrew	used to open bottles.
Paints and brushes	used for painting.
Glass and cement	made from sand.
A shower cap and a credit card	made of plastic.
Newspapers and magazines	found/bought/sold at the newsstand.
Stamps and airmailers	found/bought/sold at the post office.